THE CITY OF GRAY'S HARBOR

THE COMING CITY OF THE SOUND COUNTRY

$170,000 worth of Lots have already been sold. The company is spending $1000 per day in improvements. Work is being pushed on the Centralia and Gray's Harbor Railroad, of which the City of Gray's Harbor will be the terminus. For Maps, Prices of Lots, etc., call on or address

THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, No. 142 Washington Street

STATE LAW SCHOOL.

Opening of the Sixth Annual Session Last Evening.

Address on the Life of Chief Justice Marshall by Professor Richard H. Thornton.

The annual session of the law school of the University of Oregon was opened last evening in the chapel. In the absence of the Hon. [illegible] Bush from the city, the chair was occupied by the Hon. Lewis L. McArthur, United States attorney.

There was a good attendance of members of the bar, students of the school and citizens, and the chairman in opening the exercises of the evening referred to the history and emphasized the importance of the law school. Professor Thornton then delivered the introductory address, as follows:

[illegible] school of the University of Oregon: It is the custom of the law professors of this school, after discussing with you for a few days the principles which govern the relations of individuals and rain[illegible] to each other, to devote an hour to the consideration of the life and character of some one of those men who have been peculiarly benefactors of our race, and whose lives are worthy of your study as students of law. Of those who began the practice of the law with you, and have since been called to the bar eternal, there are many whose lives and characters are worthy of your study, and from whose example you may derive encouragement and profit. But I have thought it more appropriate to select for your consideration the life and character of one who has been dead for many years, and whose name is known and honored throughout the civilized world. I have therefore chosen to speak to you of the life and character of John Marshall, the great Chief Justice of the United States, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of the Supreme Court of the United States, and whose decisions have had a controlling influence upon the jurisprudence of the whole country.

[illegible] Marshall was born in the county of Fauquier and state of Virginia, on the 24th day of September, 1755. His father, Thomas Marshall, was a native of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was a descendant of one of the Scotch families who emigrated to Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century. His mother, Mary Randolph, was a daughter of William Randolph, of Tuckahoe, and was a descendant of one of the most distinguished families of Virginia. Her father was a man of great wealth, and was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, and was one of the most prominent men of the colony. Her mother was a daughter of Richard Randolph, of Curles, and was a descendant of one of the most distinguished families of Virginia. Her father was a man of great wealth, and was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, and was one of the most prominent men of the colony. Her mother was a daughter of Richard Randolph, of Curles, and was a descendant of one of the most distinguished families of Virginia.

[illegible] Marshall was the eldest son of a family of fifteen children, and was born in a log cabin on the frontier of Virginia. His father was a man of great energy and ability, and was a leader in the settlement of the country. He was a surveyor, and was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey his lands in the Shenandoah valley. He was also a member of the House of Burgesses, and was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a man of great influence in the colony, and was a friend of Washington, Jefferson, and other leaders of the Revolution.

[illegible] Marshall received his education at home, under the instruction of his father and of a private tutor. He was a diligent student, and was fond of reading. He was also fond of outdoor sports, and was a good hunter and fisherman. He was a boy of great spirit and courage, and was always ready to defend his rights and those of his friends.

[illegible] Marshall's first public service was rendered in the year 1775, when he was appointed a lieutenant in the Virginia militia. He was soon promoted to the rank of captain, and was engaged in several skirmishes with the Indians. He was a brave and efficient officer, and was highly esteemed by his men. He was also a good disciplinarian, and was careful to see that his men were well supplied with provisions and clothing.

[illegible] Marshall's second public service was rendered in the year 1776, when he was appointed a delegate to the Virginia convention which met in Williamsburg. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution of Virginia. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's third public service was rendered in the year 1777, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fourth public service was rendered in the year 1778, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifth public service was rendered in the year 1779, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixth public service was rendered in the year 1780, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventh public service was rendered in the year 1781, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighth public service was rendered in the year 1782, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninth public service was rendered in the year 1783, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's tenth public service was rendered in the year 1784, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eleventh public service was rendered in the year 1785, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twelfth public service was rendered in the year 1786, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirteenth public service was rendered in the year 1787, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fourteenth public service was rendered in the year 1788, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifteenth public service was rendered in the year 1789, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixteenth public service was rendered in the year 1790, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventeenth public service was rendered in the year 1791, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighteenth public service was rendered in the year 1792, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's nineteenth public service was rendered in the year 1793, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twentieth public service was rendered in the year 1794, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twenty-first public service was rendered in the year 1795, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twenty-second public service was rendered in the year 1796, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twenty-third public service was rendered in the year 1797, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twenty-fourth public service was rendered in the year 1798, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twenty-fifth public service was rendered in the year 1799, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twenty-sixth public service was rendered in the year 1800, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twenty-seventh public service was rendered in the year 1801, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twenty-eighth public service was rendered in the year 1802, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's twenty-ninth public service was rendered in the year 1803, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirtieth public service was rendered in the year 1804, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirty-first public service was rendered in the year 1805, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirty-second public service was rendered in the year 1806, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirty-third public service was rendered in the year 1807, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirty-fourth public service was rendered in the year 1808, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirty-fifth public service was rendered in the year 1809, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirty-sixth public service was rendered in the year 1810, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirty-seventh public service was rendered in the year 1811, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirty-eighth public service was rendered in the year 1812, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's thirty-ninth public service was rendered in the year 1813, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fortieth public service was rendered in the year 1814, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's forty-first public service was rendered in the year 1815, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's forty-second public service was rendered in the year 1816, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's forty-third public service was rendered in the year 1817, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's forty-fourth public service was rendered in the year 1818, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's forty-fifth public service was rendered in the year 1819, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's forty-sixth public service was rendered in the year 1820, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's forty-seventh public service was rendered in the year 1821, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's forty-eighth public service was rendered in the year 1822, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's forty-ninth public service was rendered in the year 1823, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fiftieth public service was rendered in the year 1824, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifty-first public service was rendered in the year 1825, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifty-second public service was rendered in the year 1826, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifty-third public service was rendered in the year 1827, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifty-fourth public service was rendered in the year 1828, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifty-fifth public service was rendered in the year 1829, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifty-sixth public service was rendered in the year 1830, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifty-seventh public service was rendered in the year 1831, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifty-eighth public service was rendered in the year 1832, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's fifty-ninth public service was rendered in the year 1833, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixtieth public service was rendered in the year 1834, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixty-first public service was rendered in the year 1835, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixty-second public service was rendered in the year 1836, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixty-third public service was rendered in the year 1837, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixty-fourth public service was rendered in the year 1838, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixty-fifth public service was rendered in the year 1839, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixty-sixth public service was rendered in the year 1840, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixty-seventh public service was rendered in the year 1841, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixty-eighth public service was rendered in the year 1842, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's sixty-ninth public service was rendered in the year 1843, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventieth public service was rendered in the year 1844, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventy-first public service was rendered in the year 1845, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventy-second public service was rendered in the year 1846, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventy-third public service was rendered in the year 1847, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventy-fourth public service was rendered in the year 1848, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventy-fifth public service was rendered in the year 1849, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventy-sixth public service was rendered in the year 1850, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventy-seventh public service was rendered in the year 1851, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventy-eighth public service was rendered in the year 1852, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's seventy-ninth public service was rendered in the year 1853, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eightieth public service was rendered in the year 1854, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighty-first public service was rendered in the year 1855, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighty-second public service was rendered in the year 1856, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighty-third public service was rendered in the year 1857, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighty-fourth public service was rendered in the year 1858, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighty-fifth public service was rendered in the year 1859, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighty-sixth public service was rendered in the year 1860, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighty-seventh public service was rendered in the year 1861, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighty-eighth public service was rendered in the year 1862, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's eighty-ninth public service was rendered in the year 1863, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninetieth public service was rendered in the year 1864, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninety-first public service was rendered in the year 1865, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninety-second public service was rendered in the year 1866, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninety-third public service was rendered in the year 1867, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninety-fourth public service was rendered in the year 1868, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninety-fifth public service was rendered in the year 1869, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninety-sixth public service was rendered in the year 1870, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninety-seventh public service was rendered in the year 1871, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninety-eighth public service was rendered in the year 1872, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's ninety-ninth public service was rendered in the year 1873, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundredth public service was rendered in the year 1874, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and first public service was rendered in the year 1875, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and second public service was rendered in the year 1876, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and third public service was rendered in the year 1877, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and fourth public service was rendered in the year 1878, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and fifth public service was rendered in the year 1879, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and sixth public service was rendered in the year 1880, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and seventh public service was rendered in the year 1881, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and eighth public service was rendered in the year 1882, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and ninth public service was rendered in the year 1883, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and tenth public service was rendered in the year 1884, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible] Marshall's one hundred and eleventh public service was rendered in the year 1885, when he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee which drafted the Articles of Confederation. He was also a member of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was a strong advocate of the rights of the states, and was opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the general government.

[illegible

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

CONTRASTED ADMINISTRATIONS.

Reform of the civil service is not to be helped by dishonest exc dients The mugwumps profess to be the special champions of this reform, yet they have dealt with it in a most immoral and hypocritical way and the discredit they have brought on themselves thereby unfortunately attaches in many minds to the reform itself Their dishonesty in dealing with the subject has presented two conspicuous phases First they approved all the partisan abuses of the Cleveland administration and held Cleveland himself up to admiration as the pink and perfection of reform, and second they are now savagely and unjustly attacking the Harrison administration as utterly unfaithful to the principles upon which the reform is based. George William Curtis of *Harper's Weekly* is the leader in this extremely partisan and wholly dishonest proceeding. His recent addresses before the Civil Service Reform League, an outline of which has been published by THE OREGONIAN shows him to be a thick-and-thin partisan of the last administration; and to make good this service he becomes an unfair critic and unjust assailant of the present one.

It is notorious that President Cleveland removed great numbers of republican officials, merely for partisan purposes This fact is verified by the knowledge of every citizen in his own community. Moreover, nearly all the democrats thus appointed to office under the Cleveland administration are still in office in this eighth month of Harrison's term Conspicuous examples in Oregon are the collector of internal revenue the United States marshal, and the collector of customs at Portland But when these men and thousands like them were appointed to offices from which republicans were removed, Mr Curtis had not one word of censure for Cleveland, On the contrary, the Cleveland administration was continually lauded by him and its other partisan supporters as the bright consummate flower of civil service reform.

Some of the branches of the public service notably the postoffice department had been filled under the Cleveland administration with men who were notoriously incompetent. These men had been appointed in obedience to the demand of democratic senators, representatives and party bosses, who wanted places for their political tools Competent men were displaced to make room for these bummers, and a loud outcry was raised in all parts of the country against the inefficiency of the public service. This cry found utterance through the democratic as well as the republican press. Some thousands of efficient men thus displaced by the Cleveland administration to make room for political bummers, have been restored to office under Harrison—mainly in subordinate positions in the postoffice department. But the superior positions in the Federal service in all departments are still occupied chiefly by the men whom Cleveland placed in them It is so in Oregon, it is so in every state. Mr Harrison has thus far kept his pledges in regard to the civil service much better than Mr Cleveland, but men like Curtis have not the honesty to acknowledge it As the New York *Tribune* well says Mr Curtis and the others who blind him destroyed their influence with the vast majority of sincere friends of civil service reform by upholding President Cleveland in spite of his hypocrisy and his prostitution of the service to political and personal ends After that test of his sincerity true friends of reform concluded that they wanted no more of the kind of reform Mr Curtis approved It is a satisfaction to them to know that the so-called reformers who indorsed President Cleveland are not at all inclined to indorse President Harrison '

"PROHIBITION" IN MAINE

Professor W W Stetson, superintendent of public schools in Auburn Me., in a recent temperance address, described the open manner in which the prohibitory law is violated in Lewiston the second city of Maine, and an illegal license system substituted

Professor Stetson described this illegal license system by citing the case of a man whom he knew to have been head-over-heels in debt until he was appointed a member of the police force two or three years ago, while "to-day that man is living in a fine residence; he sports a team, his daughters are finely dressed, his parlor is furnished with a piano, his debts are paid—and all on a salary of $2 a day "

Lewiston, with a population in 1880 of only 19 033 has between 250 and 850 saloons which supply the wants not only of its own people, but those of the 9555 inhabitants of Auburn, which is just across the river from Lewiston. This population of about 30 000 therefore has 250 to 300 saloons or one for about every 100 men, women and children, which is twice as many in proportion to population as New York city

Professor Stetson said that what was true of Lewiston was true of all the other cities of Maine, of Portland and Bangor for examples He also called attention to the well-authenticated fact that 'in three of the Maine cities,' under a constitution which absolutely forbids the sale of liquor 'there were wholesale liquor dealers who sold liquors to retail dealers under a guarantee that so long as these retail dealers sold only their liquors, they would be protected from arrest, search and seizure " This democratic state of things under prohibition in Maine is contrasted with the license system in Michigan The legislature of that state of 1887 passed a law which allowed each county to decide for itself whether liquor should be sold and imposed a tax upon the dealers in those counties which voted to allow the sale Under this system many rural counties voted for prohibition, while those containing the chief cities voted to allow the sale This law was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court on technical grounds but the legislature of 1889 profited by the blunder of its predecessor to pass a new local option law which is believed to be constitutional beyond a doubt and as a companion to it a new tax law which applies to those counties that decide to allow the sale of liquor and fixes a minimum of $500 These laws were put to effect last week and are heartily sustained by the people

UNJUST TO THE ARMY

L W Alexander of Iowa, has recently been appointed, from civil life, U S commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain The president had a right under the law to appoint a civilian to this vacancy but it is a great injustice to the subalterns of the line who for twenty years have looked to the quasi one vacancies in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments for higher rank and pay.

A civilian certainly has no claim over an army officer of many long years of hard service and small pay to those occasional vacancies in the staff departments President Harrison has imitated the action of President Cleveland, who, after refusing to make such appointments of civilians as contrary to public policy and to the spirit of the law, finally broke his record by making a civilian appointment.

For more than twenty years no appointments of civilians to the subsistence or quartermaster's departments have been made until this appointment of Alexander. The military service against the Indians from 1869 to 1879 was of a severe nature, and these first lieutenants who have been waiting, some of them twenty years for promotion, ought not to have been forgotten by the president. For the good of the army civilians on, but not to the grade of this sort, which ought to be used for recognizing exceptionally brilliant gallant or useful services rendered by lieutenants on the frontier The principle that civilians are to be kept back from the army, except in appointments as second or chaplain has been recognized by the law giving military academy graduates and meritorious enlisted men the preference over them for second lieutenants of the line

PERVERSION OF THE NEGRO

Our dispatches yesterday announced that the republican candidates for governor and attorney general of Mississippi had withdrawn General Chalmers, the candidate for governor an ex Confederate soldier, who fought in every battle at the West from Shiloh to the surrender of the Confederate armies, asserts that an active canvass would only result in the murder of negroes General Chalmers is probably right for the most recent facts are strong assurance that he does not misjudge the temper and purpose of the white democracy of the South

Little more than a month has elapsed since twenty two negroes were slaughtered in one day in Le Flore county Mississippi on the pretense that they were about to inaugurate a race war In the Third Louisiana district, recently, the negroes were terrorized from the polls by the threat of being shot if they ventured to vote Among the contests to come before the next congress is that of Thomas E Miller, a colored republican who will contest the seat of William Elliott of South Carolina. This district is overwhelmingly republican, since it has but 7695 white voters and 32,805 colored, and yet the state board of canvassers returned a democrat by 1355 majority in a total vote of but 15 361 According to the law South Carolina election boards represent only one political party They are chosen by the governor who makes no provision for the minority In this district the supervisor kept the republicans from registering by keeping them in ignorance of the time and place of registration In eight precincts one of the ballot boxes was filled before the polls were opened with democratic ballots, twisted so as to be distinguished by touch At the close of the day there was an excessive number of ballots, and as required by law the democratic managers drew out one after another till the requisite number was left.

In Virginia the white democracy resort to the boycott and to false counting while in Louisiana, Mississippi Arkansas and even Georgia the methods are shooting negroes dragging them from their beds at midnight and whipping them, hunting them with a shotgun and robbing them of their political rights generally Nor is this persecution of the negro aimed merely against his admission to political place and the exercise of the right of suffrage Negroes who attempt to organize labor into industrial leagues and assemblies are shot down Some 20 000 negroes have quit work upon the Southern farms during the last two months, and are desirous of emigration to states where a negro is not hunted to death periodically by democratic whites Yet the flight of this persecuted labor is steadily resisted by those who have lashed them into a pass on for oppression. There are laws in Mississippi for the arrest trial and punishment of disturbers of the peace, conspirators and murderers and under these laws negroes are entitled to be tried by the courts just as in case of white outlaws but not even this slight justice is granted the negro, who is hunted down and shot in cold blood the moment any worthless white ruffian raises a cry of race war" or 'negro uprising" There is no dispute about these facts. The recent appeal of the conference of the African Methodist church for protection by the nation from continual persecution and frequent murder was supported by Bishop Turner and other able, intelligent and conservative men of color. The moment a negro ventures to talk about higher wages better schools etc he is marked down for destruction as a "political incendiary" or, as the ruffians who murder him say, 'a bad nigger "

What is the answer of the South to this indictment of the methods of her civilization in dealing with the negro? The answer is not encouraging, it begins to look as if things were likely to become a good deal worse before they are much better. Governor Lee of Virginia an educated man the son of a humane father, says I am sorry to see the two races drifting apart in Virginia, but that is the unmistakable tendency They are getting further apart every year, and there seems to be no hope of ever re-establishing cordial and kindly relations between them This is chiefly the fault of the colored people, and they will be the chief sufferers by it."

The Mississippi democratic state committee in their recent address, includes the assertion that "the flag of a Caucasian civilization must float triumphantly at the South as in every other section of this proud land and throughout Christendom" The 'flag of a Caucasian civilization' is about all of that civilization the South has thus far captured An educated Virginia democrat recently wrote the New York *Press* 'This is a white man's country the negro is growing more and more superstitious, the sooner he goes to work and stops trying to exercise the rights of citizenship, which are the white man's rights only, the better."

Another Southern answer to the appeal for a solution of the negro problem is the proposition of the author of 'An Appeal to Pharaoh' who would deport the whole seven million of negroes to Africa He would begin with the prolific women between the ages of twenty and thirty and would follow this up with the rest of the women, men and children

The entire business could be accomplished in ten years for $320,000 000 The absurdity of this plan largely lies in the fact that the South does not want to get rid of the negro it only wants to keep him a serf and a political nonentity The South could get rid of its negroes by withholding employment from them which would force them to emigrate to the trans Mississippi West The negro problem at the South will not be solved by deportation or chiefly by emigration of negroes to other states it will have to be solved in the section where it had its birth and by the people who have by their own barbarous methods made the problem difficult of solution The South will have to choose whether to continue its efforts to reduce the negro to a hereditary serf, blighted and stunted by ignorance and poverty or to help him by kind and just treatment up to the level of independent and self respecting labor The negro is in the South to stay and whether he becomes a blessing and a blot upon its civilization or becomes an industrial blessing is something that the south must settle for itself The negro will cease to be a dangerous and disagreeable factor in the population of the South only when her leaders will let confidence by kind and just treatment under law Persistence in the present policy will make the negro nothing better than a degraded drunken helot, a dangerous class a desperate desperate and brutalized people robbed by ... of all rights always but never ... are prolific they are ... and property if not ... morality every year and the time is sure to come when their influence for good or evil will be felt. The danger of the disfranchisement of the South ever repeating the horrors of San Domingo may perhaps be dismissed as improbable, but the presence of 7,000,000 of prolific people at the South will frightfully disfigure and demoralize her civilization if these seven millions are reduced by persecution to a race of degraded savage, vicious people The South can make the negro no nation a tramp, a criminal a beast a pauper, or it can make him a man it will cost less to make him a man by treating him like a man than to make and keep him a serf a convict, a tramp a thief a drunken wasteful sluggish savage

A BENIGHTED PEOPLE.

A new race of people has it is said been discovered up in Alaska. They are said to be brave hardy they must be to endure the rigor of their native climate and thrive, and they are hospitable withal and treat strangers with kindness These are simple characteristics however, and are not those that lead curiosity to pause and view this new people with wonder and incredulity They are said to be absolutely without knowledge of any form of intoxicating liquor, but abide peacefully upon the banks of the Yukon river and drink contentedly of its waters This water may not, it is safe to say does not, have the strength and 'body" that distinguish that of the Willamette, making even the governor of the state champion it as a nourishing tipple 'quite good enough for him " yet these simple people are content to drink of it, and as far as reported, have never brewed any of the abominable stuffs from roots and berries that have caused other savage tribes to stumble dreadfully upon the verge of civilization through the experience that comes with hilarity of evening and the morning's depression

Here, indeed, is an urgent, if a narrow field for missionary effort One could pity and pass by the condition of the benighted heathen who had never known the exaltation that follows a personal acquaintance with Kentucky bourbon, but for a simple minded race, who have never concocted an intoxicating beverage out of such material as nature everywhere provides, something more than mere pity is due Civilization should send her vanguard thither at once. The first step toward progress has been taken in the discovery of these simple minded people and in the knowledge of their benighted condition Soon the agents of civilization will get there and see to it that they are not stinted in the matter of "supplies" No doubt admission to knowledge of the secrets of nature and art will bring many of them to destruction but after all, it is only through knowledge that intellectual and moral progress can be made Yet upon those who have always been kept in darkness, too much sunlight should not be poured all at once However, to this race of people abiding yet in their ignorant innocence, the trader will probably succeed in spite of government restrictions, in conveying whisky enough to give them an introduction to the mystery of good and evil It is an apparent paradox of moral reform that the step upward is preceded by the step downward, and yet that all must be aware of the downward step

The Philadelphia *Ledger* the most conservative of journals calls attention in its quiet, but forcible way to the recent accident near Palatine Bridge on the New York Central, in which two 'presidents' cars played the most surprising part of coming out of the wreck uncoupled, while the splinters of the ordinary passenger coaches of the express train were strewn about, with the mutilated remains of a number of the passengers. One of these private cars was strong enough to resist the onset of the huge locomotive of the express train, and the other was so much stronger than the ordinary sleeper as to be able to telescope it and kill three passengers' while its own occupants were unhurt The public is quite ready to agree with the *Ledger* that the question whether cars provided for the public shall not be made as strong as the 'private cars is an important one and one that claims an affirmative answer from humanity No one complains that the presidents, vice presidents, general managers, superintendents and the lesser officials of the road travel in securely built cars strong enough to defy the ordinary accidents of travel, but human nature, being selfish, feels that as much sure y as is possible should be given to the general public who commit their lives to the keeping of these officials and their employes for a price.

The people of Vermont and New Hampshire are working in an energetic and practical way to secure immigrants of a desirable class to make good some of their losses by the contribution of their inhabitants to the civilization of the Great West They do not hope to draw any of these people back, but they expect to arrest in transit, Scandinavians, Finns and other frugal industrious people who come to America seeking homes, and give them so much better in locating them upon the 'abandoned farms' of the state than that to which they have been accustomed in their native land that they may be happy and content to remain These people are a desirable adjunct to a rural population having none of the objectionable features that attach to them when settling in swarms about mining districts, and are considered just the people that rural New England needs to recruit the ranks in her population, depleted by the heavy drafts made upon them by the West and Northwest.

The resolve of the New York supreme court to hear all divorce trials in open court is a sound decision as it prevents the frightful frauds that are not seldom perpetrated upon the innocent 'party by secret divorce proceedings For many years the ablest jurists in this country have declared that secret divorce proceedings were contrary to public policy and the fertile parent of fraudulent divorces There is no argument in favor of secret divorce proceedings that will bear examination The cause of the action of the New York judges is found in the Hack case, where by a conspiracy consisting of the referee Sheriff Black, his counsel and a court officer the sheriff obtained a fraudulent divorce from his wife who had never made application for divorce, although she was made to appear as the petitioner.

The average number of fires in New York city is about seven a day throughout the year About one half of these are due to defects in heating apparatus chimneys, stoves and boilers and the other half to electric lights gas and the use of coal oil The number of incendiary fires in the city is comparatively few The fire department is so thoroughly equipped and the drill and efficiency so perfect that great fires are seldom recorded in that city though the aggregate loss foots up a somewhat startling total at the end of the year

TIMBER.

Fairweather republican candidate for senator in Lincoln county Washington is elected after all He has a majority of eleven in a total vote of 1,561 So the democrats have elected only one senator in Washington

Polk county has succeeded in reducing her assessment by about $100,000 below that of last year though her actual valuation is undoubtedly very much greater

Port Townsend has a new daily *The Morning Leader* It is published by W Ia Jones and is written with judgment and ability

Rains have caused a rise in the Skagit river upon which 30 000 000 feet of logs have been run down to Puget sound.

Pimples, blotches and sores and their cause is removed by Simmons Liver Regulator

If Ady's Cough Syrup costs a quarter Will cure coughs, colds and sore throat.

COREA AND CHINA.

The Relations Existing Between the Two Countries

WASHINGTON Oct 9—Dr Allen foreign secretary to the Corean embassy has received to start on a brief visit to Corea in reference to matters for the legation He will also visit Canada, Boston, Philadelphia and will then proceed to San Francisco en route to Corea, a day or two later. He left for Portland, Or Nov. 20 1887 This time he will go direct to Portland, Or Nov. 20 1887 This time he will go direct to Portland, Or Nov. 20 1887 This time he will go direct to

...eal Equestrian
...OF...
...s Grand
...ON STREET, Bet...

...NTH AND CLAY
...ay, Thursday, Fri...
9th 10th 11th
...Admission
...n under 12 years
...ket admits the bo...le
...For particulars see
...programmes.
...and exhibitions a...
...Performances comm...

...E...
...Second St., cor. Ash Pe...
...only complete syste...
...Russian Rise...
...Medicated
BATHS
...Cascade Northwest, T...
...and commodious Tank...
...hot and cold baths. Ladies' and ...
...th tea and colored.
...TEL. HANHAM BLK

...rranged by the e to...
...ailed to...
...ssels Rail...
...neers in t...
...ailing...
...e Pool of the well an...
...learn over again. A...
...ds Rates in a class of...

...s for those Wishing t...

OODLAWN
All these are guaranteed
...ater. Perfect...
...view. Good ne...
...ad streets. ...
...d transit in elegan...
...oaches.
...cent fare, including ...
THINK OF IT
...re is not another trac...
Portland like
WOODLAWN
...f you want a home NO...
Remember delays are...
...few more lots are...
For terms, etc., ap...
...BORTHWICK & RATTY
Agents - - 2 Washington ...

...NG'S HEIGHTS
...desirable residence...
...d on the hill west of...
...immediately behind...
...residence. It is...
...of different size...
...of an acre to five...
...asked are reasonable...
...ne-third cash and bal...
...three years. For plats a...
...l particulars apply to
RUSSELL & MACLEOD
147 First St.

...2 CENTS
...est and choicest in the ...
...Spring Tract, for sale at ...
...Two motor lines in operation ...
...s every half hour, fare ...
...cents.
A. L. CARR
No. 7 First stree...

FOR SALE.
...Cottage, 5 rooms, pearl ... on ...
...on Eight ...enth st. Cor...
...ighborhood street impr...ed
...100 feet square in Colu...bia ad...
...e will run on next street north...
...d, a good location
...Two lots in Southern P...rland...
...Three lots in Albina Homestead...
...Choice resid...nce quarter ...
...uch, cor. on next street
BORTHWICK & RATTY
2 Washington ...

...E MUTUAL DAY
DIVIDEND No. 3...
...MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP...
...its regular annual divi...
...new agent is wanted...
...Oregon and Washington...
...at the office of this ...
...at 6 o'clock sharp. ...
D. H. BUSH, Manager Pacific Branch
ARTHUR WILSON, Agent

...Y
...as, Gold and Silver
...es, 26-inch,
...50.
...ER WINDOW
...ES
...S, ETC.
...s, Etc., in Silk,
...e, Etc.
...R WINDOW.
S. Lipman & Co.

LAND AND VICINITY.

...ENT.—Portland is not the ...
...cal boast of that latest ...
...of Dredged Sailor on Army ...
...an inherent bend of the ...
...never to reason for making ...
...their side Salvation Army is ...
...Free and Accepted number. The band ...
...d man who ought ...
...the snare drum ...
...never 6 years of age ...
...ck, young woman who is ...
...mask or close. ...
...ar carriage of the body ...
...some countenance ...
...front of the army. He has a ...
...ression in his head, he is ...
...a special attention while back is turned ...
...ation while all back is turned ...
...hood size. He has a commanding ...

...EVERY SOCIETY.—The regular quer... ...
...tremendous win...held on Satur... ...
...F. L. Pi...of in the chair. The report ...
...Martin was received. Attention ...
...members to the continued over-...
...broken coops and also to the pres... ...
...erected by the street cars to and ...
...There have been some important ...
...a case of probable in jure of ...
...received much comment—that in ...
...amp. The following ...
...That through the winter ...
...meet be requested to call special ...
...ings of the board for the first Saturday ...
...each month. The next meeting, ...
...of next month, ...
...will be November 2.

...BROCK WEDDING.—Last evening ...
...Mr Alex D Charlton, assistant gen... ...
...street of the Northern Pacific, and ...
...were united in marriage. The ...
...took place at the residence of Mrs Com... ...
...on the corner of Ankeny and East Park streets ...
...General Solder of the First Presbyterian ...
...Rev. J Brown of the ceremony was solemnized ...
...Grand. The ceremony was solemnized ...
...presence of only a few intimate friends of ...
...and parties. The newly wedded couple ...
...evening on the sound train for a brief ...
...The many friends of Mr and Mrs. ...
...are cordially wishing them long ...
...and prosperity in the ...
...which they engage.

...ALASKA GOES HENCE.—The United ...
...commission steamer Albatross will ...
...for the deep blue sea, and the officers ...
...who have greatly enjoyed their visit ...
...another bout at sailing on the ocean ...
...thousands who have visited the Al... ...
...ag story here will not soon forget ...
...treatment they received nor the ...
...curious things they saw on ...
...on the waters winds are howling ...
...of the handsome steamer and her ...
...crew and hope that they are away ...
...the banana belt, or in some snug harbor ...
...danger.

...STEAM JOHN.—The extension of the ...
...has been completed and the ...
...is in this entrance finished. The job has ...
...ded to a member of the street com... ...
...of the best of the kind ever done for ...
...in Portland. However, no way for the water ...
...back to get into the sewer, and in ...
...prevent damage in case of a heavy rain ...
...necessary that a channel 150 feet long ...
...with a proper embankment to ...
...water from returning into the old ...
...If this is not attended to at once there ...
...to be trouble.

...THE OREGONIAN.—Mr. S. C. Beck ...
...New York, writing under date of October ...
...Mr. B. P. Cardwell has been a frequent ...
...and always great interest in reading all the ...
...and late issues of THE OREGONIAN ...
...accompanied by his wife and they will ...
...Tom on the 8th inst. for Washington ...
...will spend several days and start ...
...their final stopping at Chicago and ...
...them to Portland."

...NORTHWOOD MOTOR LINE.—Mr. Os... ...
...Thompson Houston Electric Company ...
...returned to the city. He is here representing ...
...company, and work will be commenced on ...
...Head-lock electric motor road in ...
...at once. To show the appreciation ...
...of the property along this line, Messrs H. ...
...and I. P. Cheney, recently paid $50 ...
...to 25 per cent more in fifty two and one-...
...in the Clinton Kelly donation land ...

...FIVE TO BE COMPLETED.—The windows ...
...store upper stories of The Portland, and ...
...have worked down to the basement. ...
...is being constructed in the ...
...below the kitchen, and preparations are ...
...for putting in the stone steps to the ...
...The carpenters and painters are ...
...along down from story to story and ...
...is moving along harmoniously toward ...
...completion.

...Lost Property.—The steamer T. J. Potter, on ...
...last Saturday afternoon, ...
...that twenty four fine looking sturgeon, ...
...over sixty lbs in the Columbia river. The ...
...of all the fish measured over seven feet in ...
...and must have weighed at least 400 ...
...The fish were objects of general interest ...
...passengers on board. In restaurants these ...
...are unknown by the name of sea bass, or rather ...
...are sold as such.

...TEN WEST, NOT ASHES.—In regard to the state... ...
...that the firm of Baum & Brandes would ...
...Mr. B. Brennan at the coming banquet to ...
...to Minister Hursch, the former firm claim ...
...they will not render any assistance. Mr ...
...Brennan will have entire charge of the affair ...
...duties to THE OREGONIAN, it may be stated ...
...the statement was based on information fur... ...
...by one of the committee of arrangements.

...THE STEAMER OUT.—The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer ...
...Captain Jack, will start out this morning ...
...Dalles, the first boat to go on that route this ...
...The upper Willamette is rising slowly, ...
...although the water can hardly be said to be ...
...rising stage, as the river has been cleared of ...
...and other impediments to navigation there ...
...is still about eight draught boats being able ...
...to get down with ease.

...HOT A LETTER DEAD MATTER.—A small parcel ...
...mailed at the postoffice yesterday addressed ...
...a lady friend in a gentleman in San Francisco, ...
...the clerk handed the parcel it collapsed and ...
...to carry as an elephant. The parcel was ...
...an immeasurable manner, and the clerks ...
...be careful how they in future handle pack ...
...addressed by that lady.

...ARMED FROM INSANE.—County Judge Catlin ...
...a letter from Superintendent Lane of ...
...asylum yesterday stating that Fred ...
...who threatens to have Dr. A. J. Giesy ...
...for alleging him insane was discharged ...
...the asylum as not improved on September ...
...the advice of his brother to take him to ...
...Michigan.

...ROOMS AND BOARDING.—The young gentlemen ...
...the College of the Sacred Heart Fathers ...
...Mount Angel, are in the city taking in the fair. ...
...are accompanied at the Pavilion lodgings cor ...
...Second and Clay streets. Several other schools ...
...in the vicinity that are coming to the city have ...
...several accommodations at this comfortable ...
...home.

...TRY THE LANTERN.—At the October session of ...
...Oregon state supreme court just begun, ...
...seven students were admitted to practice in ...
...courts of the state. Among the number ...
...Gibson, A. Sorosh, P. J. Keenan, S. J. McNall, ...
...and George Hennel of this city.

...NEW YORK BAKERY.—Dur ng Arthur Kohn's ...
...he has purchased 300 fine silk umbrellas, no ...
...to be sold at the ridiculously low price of $1 25 each. ...
...all the same as at half their worth ...
...to clean out the lot quick he is selling ...
...a tremendous big bargain. Now is the ...
...at corner Second and Morrison.

...MASONIC UNION.—Rehearsals are being held ...
...every night at Arion hall over Hoyt's ...
...store. A series of subscription concerts ...
...to be given this winter. Those playing silver ...
...instruments are cordially invited to join ...
...Tuesday.

...NORTHWEST CONVENTION.—The Columbia ...
...convention will meet at the Board of ...
...this morning at 10 o'clock. Dele... ...
...are supposed to be present from all the prin... ...
...in Oregon and Washington.

...BALLOON & CO. contributed to the new mar... ...
...and at the Industrial Fair two very hand... ...
...comforts, consisting each of a fine damask ...
...and a dozen napkins to match.

...PACIFIC PARTS.—All members of this religious ...
...whose attention is drawn to this please ...
...over name, address and chapter to E. A ...
...Fisher, Wn., at once.

...A CHORUS, opens to-day at 329 First street, be... ...
...Chas. Gerlach Market with a stock of fine shoes ...
...and gentlemen at lowest prices. Satis... ...
...will be guaranteed.

...INMAN ALBANIA.—Arrived at 19 A. M. yester... ...
...bringing a harbor, with a cargo of salmon ...
...number. She sails this evening at 7 o'clock ...
...ocean voyage.

...THE TERRE QUICK.—Fine merino socks, 25 ...
...per pair, Kohn's, corner Second and Mor... ...
...This is a special lot and are worth double ...
...the price.

...UMBRELLAS sent by the dozen at popular prices ...
...C. Ellis & Co's. Remember, $1 25 and ...
...for the gold tipped Gloria silk umbrellas.

...ICEMAN ARRIVED.—The Michigan arrived ...
...on the 11th. The Idaho ...
...and will sail on the 11th. The Idaho ...
...will be somewhat less than two days later ...
...her splendid time two days later.

...SUITS.—Sons of children's all wool suits at ...
...per piece—$2 25 to $4 for 6ea all wool suits ...
...Koshland's corner Second and Morrison.

...LABOR NO. 3 gives its grand installa... ...
...and ball at Turner Hall Sunday night. ...
...Expression ask for Wilber & Moulton ...
...Hall.

...ALL CAPS go to Kohn's.

...PACIFIC RESERVATIONS made for all points ...
...via the Northern Pacific railroad, the ...
...Short Line and dining-car line ...
...No. 121 First street, cor. Washington.

WORKING OUT THE BARS.

Very Effective Work Rendered by the Dredge Along the Lower River.

The damages received by the government dredge at St. Helens bar from the steam collier Willamette running into her, are not so serious as at first supposed. The estimated cost of repairs is $600, but it will take nearly two weeks before she will be ready for service again, which is rather unfortunate considering that she had only one more day's work to do to complete the improvement at St. Helens.

The city dredge has done splendid work at Postoffice bar and will be through there this month. This, with the channel completed by her at Swan island bar will put an end to all trouble about low water in the Willamette river. In doing this, the dredge has done the city a greater benefit than will ever be conferred on her by those who endeavored to have her thrown away as no good, and also have growled at paying for the repairs rendered necessary by their own carelessness in not properly looking after her.

As soon as she is through at Postoffice bar she will be sent down to cut a channel at Martin's island 3000 feet long and 150 feet wide with a depth of twenty two feet at the lowest stage of water. Then she will never be any more trouble about ships coming to Portland or carrying away a full cargo.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LIGHTING

The Close Connection That a Perfect Engine Bears to Electric Lighting.

There is not one on which the city is more dependence placed in the conducting of a large electric light plant than the engine furnishing the motive power. An easy and reliability in movement together with a perfect regulation, is always sought for in an engine desired for this purpose, and by long experience practical electrical men feel no hesitancy in declaring that the Russell High Speed Automatic engine is the best adapted engine in the world for this purpose. Among those who are to-day using this fine piece of machinery may be mentioned the Tacoma Light & Water Company, who have eight in constant use with a combined capacity of 850 horse. Burnkoff & Allen, of McMinnville. N. H. Allen the proprietor of the electric light plant at Albany, the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company of Tacoma, who are using one of 150-horse power, and J. F. Jones & Co., of this city. This engine is superior in the direction of power, regulation, economy and durability and for work of all kinds is not excelled by any engine manufactured in the world.

AGAINST WOMEN AND MUSIC.

The Former Must Sit Apart From the Men and the Latter Not To Be Heard on Holy Day.

The Chebra Novah Zedeck, a charitable and benevolent Jewish society, was incorporated yesterday by S. Cohn, president; N. Cohen, vice-president, D. Kalasky, secretary, Isaac Abel, treasurer, and L. Danof, by W. Lake and B. Hochman, trustees. Article 3 of the bill of incorporation reads as follows:

The object of this society shall be that it shall always be conducted in a strictly orthodox style. No instrumental music shall ever be introduced on Sabbath or holy day. Males and females shall be separated by partition or gallery and no females shall ever sing in the choir that may have after be established.

FOR FAIR VISITORS

Information That May Prove of Value to Strangers in the City.

People who visit Portland are surprised at the magnificent stock of suitings of the latest pattern carried by Gordon Bros. at No. 1 First, the leading tailors of the city. It is not alone the quality of the goods, but the fine fit they guarantee in all cases, that has led to the establishment of their immense trade in this city and in the Northwest. They make the finest fitting clothes cheaper than any other first class tailor on the coast. Send for their samples and price lists.

It may be well for all who are desirous of catering specially to the many strangers now in the city to remember that L. Zimmerman the jeweler's butcher at 92 First street, carries the best meats of all kinds in the city. These meats, which are sold fresh from his refrigerators are sold from 10 to 25 per cent lower than by any other butcher in the city, and it is the boast of Zimmerman that none but the primest meats ever leave his stalls. He kills only the fattest animals in all cases.

NOTICE TO PLEASURE SEEKERS.—A. J. Cornstock's livery stables No. 124 Sixth, near Washington, has the largest and best stock of livery carriages. In addition to which we have just received the finest line of hacks and coupes in the city. All orders promptly filled. Telephone No. 272.

All visitors before leaving the city should call at the establishment of William Heck & Son, 165-7 Second street. Their commodious quarters are well stocked with a fine assortment of guns rifles, sporting and gymnasium goods of all descriptions.

Those delicious pan roasts at the Minute Oyster House opposite Cordray's theatre cannot be excelled. Fresh Eastern oysters always on hand and served on short notice in every style, private boxes for ladies.

Get shaved at the O. K. shaving parlors, 124 First street next to First National bank. None but the best of workmen employed. Clean towels and sharp razors. Frank Harrington proprietor.

To the visitors in Portland.—If in need of any trunks or valises, call on R. Abraham & Co. manufacturers and dealers, 147 Front street, opposite the Esmond.

Depot for Mackey's cream candies corner First and Ash streets for fine cigars and meerschaum goods, call on H. Gerson & Co., wholesale and retail.

ATTENTION, FAIR VISITORS.—Telephone 1057, the Club stables for first-class rigs at lowest rates, N street, between Second and Third, East Portland.

The Kalich cash market, 88 B street, between Fourth and Fifth. All kinds of fish, oysters poultry and game. The best and cheapest in the city.

The I. X. L. windmill has proven itself to be the best, most serviceable and cheapest of all mills. John Poole, agent, foot of Morrison street.

For the finest cigars, tobacco and smokers' articles, call at Sichel & Mayer's, importers, 70 First street, and at the Exposition building.

Take a trip to Albina to-day, and while there call at the office of J. P. Menefee. He can show you bargains in real estate.

FOR FIRST CLASS HACKS AND LIVERY go to the Fashion stables, corner of Sixth and Oak streets. H. D. Jones proprietor.

For fine cannel ex Alsky's restaurant 145 First street, for first class meals and services. Baum & Brandes proprietors.

ZIMMERMAN'S COFFEE HOUSE.—250 First street serves the best coffee home made cakes, pies and 25-cent meals in the city.

PACIFIC RESTAURANT AND HOUSE.—149 Fourth street, meals served at 25 cents, furnished rooms at moderate rates.

Lost—Five cards store corner Fifth and Morrison streets, finest and largest stock of candies in the city.

For fine tailoring visitors of the fair can do no better than call on Charles H. Lamb, 47 Morrison street.

While attending the fair dine at the Portland restaurant 71 First street between Oak and Pine.

Go to J. R. Soliss corner Fourth and Morrison for Choice candies, soda water and cigars.

For fresh fruits, candies and fine cigars call at C. M. Zerbes, corner of Washington and Ninth.

Large and small paintings of Oregon scenery at Mrs. J. H. Burbank's studio, 145½ Third street.

See the bab. buffalo at the Dime Menagerie 169 Third street between Morrison and Yamhill.

For employment call at Carman's office room 51, the old school building, 144½ Sixth street.

See those beautiful souvenirs of Oregon scenery at Mrs. Barchus's studio, 145½ Third street.

City Stables corner Second and Stark. Livery, sale and feed stables. J. M. Shearer.

The finest chops and steaks in the city are found at Dunne's 71 First street.

The finest line of millinery at Mrs. L. Cohen's, (nee Hanover), 125 Third street.

Merchant Hotel.—The largest in the city. Corner Third and D sts. cars.

For painting call on C. F. Pearson, 7 First street.

BRIEF MENTION.

S. Tomlinson has a lot of fine horses for sale at Megeon Bros.' corner Third and Madison.

The carpets for the new hotel Tom Cleveland, will be furnished by H. F. Gulbranson & Co., 104 Third street.

Professor Cardinell orgs class his dancing class to-night. Any respectable lady or gentleman is welcome. Hall corner Second and Salmon.

The famous Conn instruments are the only brass instruments used by Liberati in his city conducted band. It can be purchased here at Hoyt & Co. 107 First street are the sole agents.

The pupils of Professor Cardinell's Saturday afternoon class of last season are invited to attend his free entrance next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Children wishing to join that class this season are welcome. Parents are cordially invited.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND

His name is already going the rounds of the Eastern papers as the first buffalo ever born west of the Rocky mountains, and he is a Webfoot at that. You can find him at the Dime Menagerie, 169 Third street.

C. H. WILCOX & CO. 150 FIRST

Have received *Young Ladies' Journal*, New York *Clipper*, *Scientific American* and supplement, *Courrier Des Etats Unis*, and Paris *Illustré*.

Notice to Travellers.

For Atlantic steamship tickets call at Union ticket office. No. 81 First street. State rooms reserved by telegraph.

PURCHASE PORT TOWNSEND PROPERTY, because said property is being sought after by prominent capitalists and railroad men. You can find out all about it at Port Townsend headquarters in the Esmond hotel, room 71.

For fine tailoring at popular prices—latest designs and perfect fit—go to Joe Pohelm, The Tailor, 73 Morrison street, near Fourth.

Jewish New Year cards, a fine assortment, at Ed Dekum's 62 Washington street.

Consumption avoided by checking colds with Kidd's Cough Syrup, at all druggists.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE

List of the Deeds Filed for Record in the Recorder's Office Yesterday.

Yesterday 17 deeds, aggregating $35 984, an average of $2284, were filed, making the total number of deeds filed since the first of the month 138, value of the transactions, $53 993.

Since January 1 to date there have been filed 4369 deeds, aggregating $10 399 054 68.

DEEDS RECORDED OCTOBER 9.

W. S. Powell and wife to Noah Lambert, W ½ feet of lot 6 Couch's Addition, and S 8 feet of W 50 feet of lot 6 blk 251, city. $ 8,000.

J. W. Cool and wife to C. S. Taylor lots 1, 6, 8, 9 and 10 blk 5 Co's add Oct 7 $600

H. G. Ogden and wife to E. A. Gill 10 acres sec 31, 1 N 4 E, Aug 24 $150.

Elias Babin to E. W. Connell et al 5 acres sec 6, 1 S 1 E Oct 3 $1500

J. Ambrose Haseltine to J. H. Upham, lot 17 blk 92, Multnomah, Oct 4 $480.

B. F. Cardwell and wife to A. Fehrenbach, lot 6, sec 18 1 S 3 E Oct 7 $6.0.

A. Blumenthal to F. Blumenthal, S ½ of lot 7, blk 141 city, Oct 9 $1

J. M. Pittenger and wife to J. F. Kerrigan, lots 9 and 10 blk 7, Pittenger's add Oct 8 $750

D. C. Stanton and wife to A. C. Smith, lots 5 and 6 blk 12, Central Albina June 20 $900

George Marshall and wife to George A. Ballo 8½ of lot 9 blk 10 Couch's addition Jan 17 $4000.

C. P. Hague to Mary D. Kelley lots 8 and 7, blk 1, Albina addition Sept. 20 $1 100

Mary D. Kesley to Elizabeth D. Kesley, S ½ lot 7, blk 1 Albina addition, Oct. 8.

George Ainslie et al. to Hugh Fields lot 4 and S ½ of lot 5, blk 16, Couch's addition Sept. 25 $20 600.

J. A. Burdick to J. M. Pittenger lots 9 and 10, blk 2, Hillsgrove's add from Oct 8 $1.

Van B. Delashmutt et al to H. A. Otter, 20 acres in James Abraham & D. L. C. Aug. 30 $1.

West Portland Homestead Association to E. A. Wasco lots 5, 6 and 7 blk 97, Grover's addition, Sept 12 $1.

E. Closset and wife to A. F. Meigs, 1 39-100 acres in sec. 6 1 S, 1 E. Oct 9 $.50.

MORE FOR DEED.

Sunnyside Land Co. to Sidney Haroon, lot 2, blk 50 Sunnyside, Oct. 9 $700.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY TRANSFERS.

[From abstract office of L. L. Porter, Oregon City.]

F. Sherwin and wife to Mary Phillips, e ½ of ne ¼, sec 16 7 6 E, R 2 E, $250.

A. M. Gifford to C. Krieger, n ½ of se ¼, sec 14, T 4 S R 2 E. $300.

Oregon Investment & Security Company to A. G. Smith lot 4 blk 13 Oregon Investment & Security Company's add to Oswego, $50.

Oregon Investment & Security Company to A. S. Gibbs lots 3 4 and 5 blk 27 $250.

William H. Miller agh to William H. Dobbins, s ½ of se ¼, sec 23, and n ½ of ne ¼, sec 26, T 4 S, R. 1 E. $250.

Oregon Investment & Security Company to Mrs. C. Delaney lots 5 6, 7 and 8 Blk 24, Oregon Investment & Security Company's add to Oswego, $247.

Oregon Investment & Security Company to J. Bourne Jr. lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, blk 17 Oregon Investment & Security Company's add to Oswego, $247.

E. W. Randolph to E. M. Howell lots 1, 2, 3, 6, blk 120, Oregon City, $500.

H. B. Dimmick and wife to Commercial Bank of Oregon City, lots 3 and 6, blk 25 Oregon City, $4000.

Mary F. Grenier an Husband to William Borsch, 50 a in sec 4, T 2 S R 1 E, $6500.

William Borsch and wife to Smith & Sechtem, au 1 ¾ of 50 a sec 4, T 2 S R 1 E, $4383.

F. Matlish son to Ella B. Worthington, part of blks 1 and 10 South Oswego $300.

Oregon Investment & Security Company to Jay Francis, lots 7 and 8, blk 36 Oregon Investment & Security Company's add to Oswego $75.

Lyman Herrick and wife to Frank Bode, n ½ of ne ¼, se ¼ of nw ¼, and nw ¼ of ne ¼, sec 20 T 2 S R 3 E $1700

Williams & Stratton to O. T. Sloper, lots 7 and 8, Falls View add to Oregon City $100

J. W. Hollywood and wife to T. M. Osburn et al, 22 a in sec 8, T 2 S, R 3 E $1.

F. M. Howell and wife to Olivia Cotter, lots 1 and 2, blk 120, $300.

D. F. May and wife to G. W. Grace 100 x in Holmes D. L. C. 2 S R 2 E $800

H. A. Lee et al. to W. Houghan, e ½ of nw ¼, sec 11 1 S R 1 E, $400.

Total, $23,220.

VISITORS ATTENTION.

An elegant breakfast at Freimann's a magnificent lunch at Freimann's annex and a supper at Freimann's cafe that would do credit to Delmonicos of New York. Remember that Freimann is the best and most successful caterer on the coast. He has the finest restaurant west of Chicago.

PURCHASE PORT TOWNSEND PROPERTY because that city is the port of entry for the entire Puget Sound district, and where $4,000,000 custom house is now being erected. You can find out all about it at Port Townsend headquarters in the Esmond hotel room 71.

The Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Company have removed to the northwest corner of First and Alder streets, where they will continue to loan money at lowest possible rates on improved city and farm property.

You can get grouse, quail, ducks and chicken served in the best manner at the New York, the leading restaurant of the Northwest.

Flower vein Bucoda coal delivered at your house or place of business at $5 50 per ton. Telephone No. 614. Office 46 Washington street.

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Leading Jeweler.
LARGEST STOCK OF
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
IN THE NORTHWEST.
Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.
COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
A. FELDENHEIMER.
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS. Portland, Oregon.

—THE—
RELIABLE JEWELER,
68 First st., bet. Oak and Pine.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
POSITIVELY
—No Goods Misrepresented.—

Going Out of Business.
We have positive orders to close our entire stock
BEFORE JANUARY 1.
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.,
No. 107 First st., Portland, Or.
C. A. GOVE

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

Lewis & Dobson Co.
Shipping and Commission Merchants, Bank of British Columbia Building, Upstairs.
Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana Royal Baking Powder Co., Kingsford's Oswego Starch, Halbutt's Soups, Saleratus, Rye and Potash, Kinney Bros.' Cigarettes, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Shrewsbury Catsup, New York Condensed Milk Co., Eagle and Crown Brands, Burnett's Extracts, Cunningham & De Fourier's English Canned Meats.

Moore
CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
SUCCESSOR TO
Abelson
No. 89 Washington st., Portland, Or.
Duplicating Enlarging Aluminum Reproduction

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND OR Oct 9 1889

Place of Observation	Height of Bar	Character of last 24 hours	Temp.	Wind direction	Wind velocity	Rain fall in inches	State of Weather
Portland	30.08	04	54	S	8	04	Rain
Olympia	30.02	06	54	S	8	02	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.18	02	52	S	5	10	Rain
Red Bluff	30.16	—02	62	S	8	T	Pt Cloudy
Sacramento	30.14	—06	64	N		00	Cloud'less
Spokane	30.04		48	SW		26	Rain
Walla Walla	30.06		54	SW		T	Rain

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar	Temp	Relative Hum	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Rain	Weather
8 A M	30.04	50	87	S	8	74	Rain
5 P M	30.08	54	84	S	8	04	Rain

Maximum temperature 56, minimum temperature 50, height of river at 11 A. M., 3.4 feet, change in past 24 hours 1.4 feet.

	Amount.	Mean.	Departure from Normals.	Accumulated Excess or Deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.	Accumulated Excess or Deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature	56	68	—3	31	722
Precipitation	14	78	64	1 02	—12 24

Total precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 4.88; average precipitation from July 1 to date, 4.80; deficiency in precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 08.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Wednesday for Oregon and Washington. Rain, southerly winds, fairly stationary temperature.

PASSENGER LIST.

STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 9.—Following is the passenger list of the steamer Oregon sailing to-day for Portland: W. Frank, J. G. Muntings and wife, Mrs. A. York, Mrs. J. Chase, A. C. F. Zanor, G. Scott, T. Barnes, H. Oswald, H. H. Webb, L. Holmes, J. Strickman, Mrs. E. Paulice, J. Hohman, Mrs. Ford, O. B. Brigham, W. Luce, A. Cameron, C. Smith, T. Heitz, D. Hasley, C. C. Strathearn, R. Price, F. Olsen, W. Hallen, J. Ferguson, F. Sullivan.

OVERLAND.

Northern Pacific passed Garrison October 8: R. D. Haskins, L. F. A. Shaw, H. Nichols, T. L. H. Mulford and wife, Hardy Berlan, J. R. Moore, Ed. Moore, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Pace, M. R. D. Staples and wife, F. O. Dunham, H. H. Fazon, D. F. McLaughlin, J. L. Burgeran, F. C. Slaughter, R. S. Howard, H. K. Dawson, Miss Randolph, Mrs. E. R. Bailey, W. W. Stitt, P. W. Gum, D. L. Gunter, Louis E. Degaunes, C. L. Bordman, B. D. Pearce and thirty one second class.

Oregon & California, passed Medford, October 9th, 9 P. E. Aiken and wife, W. Hcrose and wife, C. M. W. Gideon, A. A. Anderson, Georges Gennard, Mr. C. S. Wife and child, J. Markem, E. J. Hurley, B. J. Arr, R. L. S. Bronson, Mr. Busenberry, N. Oregon Investment & Security Company to J. Mrs. Easton and wife Mrs. J. W. Cripe, W. E. Coffin, R. C. Penwood, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Cooper, George B. Carter, L. North, George Burdock, D. Lipman, G. Gisbre, M. B. Knight, A. Smith, V. D. Lapsley, M. S. Knight, J. M. Barsbrough, S. B. Mansfield, Mr. Foreman, Samuel Burk, Lizzie Black, F. White, W. S. Ford and sixty second-class.

PURCHASE PORT TOWNSEND PROPERTY, because that city has under construction many substantial brick business blocks and two lines of street railway, is to have a $250 000 system of water works, a $150 000 hotel, and now has the only pig iron smelter in Washington and the largest foundry and machine shops on Puget Sound. You can find out all about it at Port Townsend headquarters in the Esmond hotel room 71.

PARAGON RUBBER HOSE
HOT AND MILDEW PROOF.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Folding Hose Reels, California Lawn Sprinklers.
W. F. BOWERS & CO.
81 and 83 Front St., Portland, Or.

THE
NEVER
PISTOL
For Home Amusement!
An air pistol with rubber-tipped arrow, absolute safety from injury, given free with every Child's Suit.
SKATES
We are sole agents here for Charles Macintosh & Co., Manchester, England. All genuine goods of their make bear the Rooster trade mark.
RUBBER GOODS
Full lines of the celebrated Goodyear Rubber Company for Men and Boys. Nothing better made.
FURNISHING GOODS.
Everything new and desirable in the latest styles.
OREGON
The Leading Clothier, Hatter, and Merchant Tailor of the Northwest.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200-202-204-206 FIRST ST.
—6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.
For Home Amusement!
SOLE AGENCY FOR Mme. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS
Dress Goods Department.
DRESS GOODS.
For the benefit of our out of town friends that may visit the city this week we propose offering several lines of Black and colored Dress Goods at very attractive prices. Every intending purchaser will serve their own best interests by examining our various lines of Dress Fabrics before deciding upon any particular establishment in which to make their purchases.
It will cost you nothing but your time to look through our stock and take our prices. We claim to carry the largest and most select stock of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, silk and woo and all wool black and colored Dress Fabrics in the city of Portland. We make a specialty of fine Black Goods and Mourning Fabrics. Ask to see the latest novelty in silk warp bordered Henrietta Cloth.
At 25c per yard—36-inch black and colored Henrietta Cloths.
At 35c per yard—36-inch black and colored Cashmeres; splendid value at 50c.
At 35c per yard—36-inch Hair Line Stripes; full line of colorings.
At 40c per yard—36-inch plaid Dress Goods; a magnificent line to select from.
At 60c per yard—40-inch French Plaids, all dark shades for Winter wear.
Surah Silks 45 cts. per Yard
Over Fifty Shades to make your selections from.
Royal Imprime Silks. We will offer our entire line of $2 Royal Imprime Silks for $1 per yard this week.
Cloak Department.
New arrivals daily. We are receiving new lines of Garments daily. Our styles are correct, prices moderate.
Our $10 line of Ladies' Long Garments
are the talk of the town. They come in solid colors, plaids and stripes.
Housefurnishing Department.
HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—Our stock of Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Lace Curtains, Madras Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Window Shades, Shade Rollers, Shade Bars, Wool and Felt Table and Stand Covers, Lambrequins, Table Scarfs, Tidies, Splashers and Tray Cloths, Pillow Shams and Bed Sets, Table Linens and Towels, is without question the largest assortment of the kind west of New York: your inspection is invited.
Fancy Goods Department.
1000 dozen Ladies' White Collars at 5c each. 200 dozen Ladies' Corsets, "The Sylph," at 50c per pair.
SALES LADIES' DAY AT THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR.
THURSDAY CONDITION THURSDAY
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Store will give a French Pattern Hat, value twenty five dollars ($25), to the most popular saleslady, lady clerk, stenographer or typewriter appearing at the Exposition on this day. All persons buying admission tickets for this day will receive a coupon entitling them to vote.
WATCH OUT FOR OUR GREAT AD. IN NEXT SUNDAY'S OREGONIAN.
THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200-202-204-206 FIRST ST.
—6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.

Resumption Sale!
Commencing to-day, we offer at the average price of
25 - CENTS A YARD - 25
A large lot of New and Attractive
Fancy Ribbons!
The widths are from 1½ to 4 inches, styles are suitable for millinery and dress trimmings, and in value many of them are worth 75c per yard.
COME EARLY.
RUBBER GOSSAMERS!
We are just in receipt of a new assortment of guaranteed qualities. Are you tired of buying at a low price imperfect and rejected Gossamers? If so, come and see some that are good.
STANDARD PATTERNS.
During October we will present to each purchaser of a Silk or Wool Dress Pattern one of the large catalogues of Fall and Winter Fashions.
CLOAK HOUSE
First and Taylor Streets, Portland, Or.

L. BLUMAUER & CO.
DRUGGISTS,
—HAVE—
Removed to Their New Building!
Fourth and Morrison Sts.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

TOOTHACHE
Stopped instantly with Schwartz's Dentifrice. It does not burn the mouth. Sold by all druggists.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD.
Wholesale Druggists Agents.

DR. RUSS, DENTIST.
Best teeth $7 to $15 per set; others plates a specialty. Vitalized air, cocaine and electricity for painless extraction and filling. Office corner First and Yamhill. 1st mlm dw

CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist.
Vitalized air a specialty. Cocaine and Electricity for painless extracting. Fine gold work a specialty. Room 7 Union Block. First street entrance.

DR. SWAIN, DENTIST.
Teeth $5 to $10, warranted. Painless extracting and best work. Eight years experience in Europe. No. 195 First at G. A. R. building. 1sdm

F. W. PREHN, Dentist,
54 Union Block,
Entrance Stark Street.

F. E. Geiger, M. D., Homœopathist and Surgeon,
DR. C. A. MACRUM, HOMŒOPATH, SURGEON,
Dr. E. C. Brown, Disease of the Eye and Ear, No. 159 First St.

A Trip to the Tropical Sandwich Islands
Can be made via San Francisco within four weeks. Steamers of Oceanic Steamship Company, sailing of mail, are the fine sail twice a month.
Special Excursion Tickets, good for three months at reduced rates.
Apply to G. S. TAYLOR, Ticket Agent,

THE UNDERTAKERS' FEAST,

They Wind up Their Third Annual Convention With a Banquet.

Mayor DeLashmutt Welcomes the Funeral Directors to the City—L. W. Bonney, of Seattle, Elected President.

There were forty-four undertakers in Grand Army hall when President A P DeLin called the third annual convention of the Northwest Funeral Directors Association to order at 10 A. M. yesterday. They represented a gruesome calling, but they were not a gruesome looking set of men they were well dressed and well fed and they looked happy and contented. They do not care a snap who wields the pen or the sword, so long as they furnish the shrouds and coffins.

The day's business was begun with prayer by Rev Alfred Kummer pastor of Taylor street M. E. church.

FORTY FOUR DELEGATES PRESENT.

The roll call showed that the following delegates were present:

A P DeLin, Portland
A B Rubberson, Olympia.
John Gamold, Portland.
C J Hoska, Tacoma.
Ed Holman, Portland
O H Harlan Tacoma.
George H River Portland.
L W Bonney, Seattle
J P Finley, Portland.
Char es Howard, Victoria.
H Cooke Portland
D C Phelps Milton
George Dunning, Portland.
John Picard, Walla Walla.
H. Barber, East Portland.
D B Kimball, Dayton
F H Superman, Astoria.
N Reay Castle Rock
H S. Emory Ashland.
W E. Thomas, Clayton
J A Rotan Salem
J M. Campbell Dallas.
J A. Knight, Corvallis.
J M Chapman Sheridan.
K B. Fellows, McMinnville
H A Frye, Roseburg, I. T.
W J Bingham McMinnville.
J Failing, Pendleton
I L. Smith Forest Grove.
M Whitlock, Silverton
Wm am Michell The Dalles.
H Young, Hillsboro.
C J Crandall, The Dalles.
K. D Williams, Pendleton, I. T.
J J Burgett, The Dalles.
A. M. Clough Salem
J B Hassler Newport.
H A. Libby, Slaughter
L B Haworth, Newberg

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

Mayor DeLashmutt then delivered the address of welcome. He invited the assembled directors to visit the many points of interest which he enumerated and taking up the threadbare story that Portland has seen its best days he drove nails into its coffin in this fashion:

In short, we invite you to our city filled with life with the bustle of public and private enterprise and the hum of our machinery and the whistle of our river and ocean fleet, and the rattle and roar of our numerous railroads will convince you that you will not just be able to officiate at the obsequies of our body corporate. No gentlemen we have scarcely emerged from our swaddling clothes—not a week passes but we are forced to let a tuck out of our corporate pants and loosen our vest strings and occasion we stretch our limbs in the morning and a suburban sprig drops into our laps to swell our numbers and add to our influence and importance. We have just taken a new lease of life turned over a new leaf, as it were pulled off our coat and rolled up our sleeves and do not even require the services of a doctor and an undertaker would sweetly be ignored. Our rivers abound in live fishes, our workshops are filled with live mechanics, our streets are crowded with live people our mountains are covered with live forests, and nowhere will you find evidences of decay or putrefaction, or even prospective victim and while we do not wish to be unkind, discourteous or inhospitable to you still we invite you to make your stay among us as pleasant as possible and, after a brief sojourn, we ask you to...ser ver—go South or East and locate in the drouth-stricken portions of Kansas or Nebraka, in the frost stricken portions of Minnesota or Iowa, in the deluge-stricken portions of the Allegheny mountains or in the boom-stricken portions of southern California.

O. H. Harlan of Tacoma, responded

OFFICERS ELECTED

The association then went to work. The following officers were elected: President, L W Bonney, of Seattle; first vice-president, E B. Fellows McMinnville; second vice-president, Charles Howard Victoria; secretary C J Crandall, The Dalles; treasurer, Wm Michell The Dalles; directors H Cooke, Edward Holman, John Gamold, Geo H River Geo. Dunning, of Portland; W H B arham, McMinnville, Henry Barber East Portland; delegate to the national convention, Edward Holman, of Portland.

THE BANQUET.

The convention re-assembled at 7:30 P. M and elected to meet in Portland next year. This work finished the delegates made their way through the downpour to Baum, Brandes & Co's where covers had been laid for 100 banqueters. The tables were loaded with all kinds of good things. Here and there were caskets filled with candies and fruits, then banquets and in front of the president a chair stood a pound cake weighing 5 pounds, moulded into the form of a black casket. On the center of the south table was a schooner resting on a flower bed the whole composed of smilax, roses, heliotrope, carnations and geraniums in front of each diner was a bo ttle wine and two menus, one of the usual kind, and the other of a kind that only a committee of funeral directors get up. On the outside was a picture of a coffin with the lid along side of it. Here is the menu in full:

MODEST MENU

SOUP.

Consomme. Embalming Fluid. Old Boots

FISH.

Crabs. Fattened Shrimps. Shad—oil.

COLD DISHES.

Dead Chinaman. Cooling Board. Old Horse.
Cemeteries. Cracked Ice on Side.

BOILED.

Cadaver. Fresh Coroner
Pickled Eyes. Cut Catafalque.

ROAST.

Roseboxes. Obits. Coffin Studs. Undertaker
Overtaker. Cap Lifts.

GAME.

Swiped Shag. Seven Up. Dead Duck
Poker Straight. Stewed Owl. The Famous

ENTREES.

Injecting Fluid. Hypodermics. Quinn Hazel.
Prayer. Trocar.

VEGETABLES.

Blue Mould. Longhandled Bills
Tearful Onions. Night Blooming Cereus.

PASTRY.

Cassedhard. Zinc Pie. Cotton Pudding
Nickel Plated Rubber Pie. With Seawater Sauce

FRUITS NUTS ETC

Chestnuts. Death Certificates. Onions
Hearse Tops. Zinc Acorns

BEVERAGES.

Brine. Beer. Buffalo Brog. Coffin Tea
Soda and Vinegar. Cold Coffee. Mummy
Cavity Fluid. Pickle Juice.

Music. Stew. Solemn. Subdued.

The guests began arriving in numbers at 9 o'clock, and Messrs Edward Holman and George H River had their hands full in seating in a few moments all were seated. It was an assemblage of undertakers and their right bowers, doctors, lawyers and real estate men, a happy combination indeed. A P DeLin sat in the president's chair. On his right was Mayor DeLashmutt and on his left Colonel John McCraken.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

The dinner service was soon at an end and the next two or three hours were spent in listening to toasts and responses. All of the speeches were of a witty nature and kept the banqueters in a jolly good humor of mind. Mayor DeLashmutt's address was full of scriptural quotations and admonitions that kept everybody in a rear. Councilor W Huma Foley took Mr Harry Abrams place on the programme and sang "Auld Lang Syne" as well as a severe cold would permit him. Professor P Sabati's selections were original representations of a dirge works day in a very exceedingly judicious and filled everybody with enthusiasm. His Italian and French songs were very good. Appreciation is the regular programme of an evening.

City of Portland, Our Headquarters Mayor Van B DeLashmutt

Hymn olean song Professor P Sabati

The Northwest, Our Field of Labor Colonel J McCraken

The Press Our Enlighteners, Mr Lucius Beglow

Song Auld Lang Syne William Foley

The Doctors Our Friends Dr W H Saylor

The Fireworks, Professor P Sabati

The Lawyers, Our Advocates Hon J F Caples.

The Columbia Our Artery of Commerce I N Fleischner

Adam and Eve Mayor DeLashmutt.

Our Wives and Daughters Dr Henry Hicks

Song Professor P Sabati

OFF HAND REMARKS.

Mr Edward Holman read an amusing letter from Mr Robert W Mitchell, of THE OREGONIAN who had been invited to address the undertakers. It was received with cheers.

District Attorney McGinn finally responded to loud calls for a speech, and said a few words that aroused a round of applause.

A B Rabberson, of Olympia, told an interesting story of pioneer days that was enriched with him nicipeness. He also told several amusing stories of his experiences as an undertaker. His last one threw the banqueters into convulsions.

Remarks were also made by A. P DeLin E B Fellows, of McMinnville who, in behalf of the visiting undertakers, presented Chairman the committee of arrangements for the evening's entertainment, William Foley, O. H. Harlan, George H. River, C. J. Finley, H. C. Williams, of Minneapolis.

Professor Sabati then gave a comic representation of a young man smoking his first cigar. It was realistic to the extreme and the facial expressions were irresistible.

A. P. DeLin then presented the banqueters with a few stories of his experience as a funeral director. That was the end of the banquet.

A DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE

A Little One, Easy—Enough to Advertise the Old War-Horse.

INDIANAPOLIS Oct 9—The completed returns of yesterday's municipal election show a sweeping victory for the democrats. They elect the mayor clerk and, a majority of the council, while the board of aldermen is now a tie. The republicans had a majority in the last council and board. This is the first election of a democratic mayor in fifteen years and the democrats are jubilant.

NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE.

Meeting of the Ladies' Presbyterian Society of Oregon.

A Social Postponed on Account of Bad Weather—Repairs Being Made—The Salvation Lasses—Funeral—Notes.

The Ladies Presbyterian society of Oregon held its fall session in the M E church Wednesday afternoon October 9, Mrs. W O F ibes of Albina, president pro tem.

A large number of delegates were present representing write different auxiliary societies.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs O F S. Plummer of Portland.

The reports presented by the corresponding secretary and delegates present were full of encouragement.

Very interesting, paper was presented by Mrs Thayer of the First Presbyterian church of Portland on Our Home Missionary Teachers.'

The foreign phase of mission work was ably presented in a paper by Mrs Lassale f, of Calvary church Portland.

It was recommended and urged that praise meetings in behalf of missions be held by each society upon one afternoon during Thanksgiving week at which time, for blessings received, special offerings be made to the the cause of missions.

After the routine business of the society and the questions hour a vote of thanks was tendered the congregation of Centenary church for their generous hospitality shown the Presbyterian Society, also to the Presbyterian ladies of East Portland for their pleasant entertainment. The society adjourned to meet with the spring meeting of the presbytery.

FUNERAL OF W A PANSOME.

The funeral of W A Ransome who was killed in Monday night's wreck on the Southern Pacific railroad will take place to-day at 11 A. M from the car shops. The remains will be brought to East street depot on the train and the carriages taken from there. Funeral services will be under the auspices of Washington lodge, Masonic, also accompanied by the members of the Brotherhood of Fireman.

THE SALVATION CASES.

The settlement of the Salvation cases was postponed until next Monday. Judge Williams the attorney of the parties under arrest, has applied for a writ of habeas corpus and the arguments will be made next Monday. In the meantime the Salvationists will hold the city jail unless they accept bail which they have declined so far.

JAPANESE TEA.

The ladies of the Congregational church Holladay's add them will give a Japanese tea, with selections in costume from the "Mikado" operation their church on Friday evening October 11, beginning at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Everybody invited.

MAKING REPAIRS.

The street commissioner commenced making the repairs ordered by the common council yesterday in front of the pioneer engine house. When the work is finished it will be an easy matter to take the engine in and out of the engine house.

SOCIAL POSTPONED.

The social announced for to-morrow night at the residence of Edward Shamborough will not be held, on account of bad weather.

NO PRAYER MEETING.

There will be no prayer meeting in the Presbyterian church to-night.

TO WATER CONSUMERS.

The usual discount on family rates if paid to day. Unless the water rent is paid by the 15th of each month at 6 P. M. the water will be shut off and $1 extra will be charged for turning it on again.

EAST PORTLAND WATER CO.

CAMPBELL HOPES HE IS THE UNKNOWN

He Can Get Lots of Backing for a Fight With La Blanche.

The sporting men are speculating as to who the unknown whom the California Athletic Club has matched to meet George La Blanche, in February. Some think Jack Dempsey is the man, others pick out Toff Wall, the English middleweight champion a few say young Mitchell, of San Francisco, and many say Dave Campbell as the man. Since Dempsey's defeat Dave has expressed his willingness to meet the Marine.

Who Co you think the unknown is? asked a reporter of Campbell yesterday.

I do not know he said I do hope I am the lucky one.

If Campbell is ever matched against the Marine, he will be heavily backed by the Portland agents. He can have backing for $10 000 for a fight with La Blanche as a friend of his claims.

THE REAL AND POETICAL.

Something About Falling Leaves, Skin, Mud and the "Many Art."

When the leaves begin to turn and the rains begin to fall and the roads begin to be muddy the inhabitants of the rural districts begin to indulge in balls and dancing parties. There was a grand ball out near Sandy postoffice Tuesday night, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by the residents in that vicinity. Persons who went from this city to attend the festivity returned yesterday looking somewhat bedraggled but still happy. It seems strange to some that others can derive so much pleasure from shaking their massive feet in the giddy dance, but the poet who wrote the following lines knew how it was himself:

My wife shall dance and I will sing,
And so merry we'll pass the day
For I hold it is one of the wises things
To drive dull care away.

FORTUNE SMILED GAYLY.

How a Family, on a Small Inheritance, Got Suddenly Rich.

A short time ago a number of children, of one family, at Hollister in this state, formed a club the purpose of which was to woo Dame Fortune to smile upon them. With this view they jointly purchased a one twentieth part of ticket No 8 in the Louisiana State Lottery and with flattering expectation awaited the drawing. On the 14th of August last they were almost thrown into joyful hysterics over the news that No 8 had drawn the capital prize of $300,000. It was placed in the hands of Wells Fargo & Company at Hollister to which agent J O Shaw the Angle California bank of this city paid $15 000, which Mr Shaw paid to the following ladies forming the family: Mrs Emma Shaw, Miss William Shaw, Mrs George Shaw, Mrs Rody Shaw, Mrs B T Cudd, Misses Ida Swords, Mrs S E Moore, Mrs William Wallace, Mrs James A Armes, Miss Laura Branch, Mrs Nellie Powers, Miss Ada Moore, Mrs A D Shaw, Mrs J H Shaw, Mrs Robert Shaw, Mrs. F G Camphin, Mrs I F Bell, wife Mrs J M Black, Mrs N C. Briggs, Mrs M Speight, Miss Hattie Backus, Miss Ella Davis, Miss Maggie Swords and Mrs Mary Mooney.

Dame Fortune did not stop with these ladies but smiled also upon San Francisco where a gentleman who refuses to allow his name to be made public, holds an 11 twentieths interest in No 8. To him who by the presentation of the ticket to the California bank had the happy privilege of forcing a crease to the extent of $15 000 in gold—San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, Sept 2.

PERSONAL.

Rev Mr Rattray pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist church will return from Oakland California this week to occupy his pulpit next sunday morning, and evening.

Mr J A Wheeler of Independence Oregon and Mr J F Murgatroyd of the same place were in New York October 1. Mr Wheeler is now on his way to Oregon.

Mr Joseph W Beveridge of the Iowa Drug Journal committee left for New York last night and will spend the remainder of the summer in the East visiting on business and pleasure resorts. His trip was rendered necessary by long and close application to business.

Mr J F Clarke president of the Portland and Lot Investment company together with Mr Milo P Ward, an attorney both of Portland, went to Washington territory on business at the Edmond. These gentlemen will remain here several days in the interest of that thriving city which now is growing apace with the best cities on the Sound.

Baseball

CINCINNATI Oct 9—Cincinnati 15, Kansas City 1.

BALTIMORE Oct 9—Baltimore 9, Brooklyn 12.

LOUISVILLE Oct 9—Louisville 4, St. Louis 8.

The best regulator of the digestive organs, also best Appetizer known, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by genuine of Dr J C B Sisson & Son. At all druggists.

The Czar Commences His Journey.

COPENHAGEN Oct. 9—The Czar embarked at midnight for Germany. He was accompanied on the rail way from Fredensborg to this city by the czarina and all the members of the royal family.

A dose of Simmons Liver Regulator, when daily, will re love and prevent indigestion.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad, the best equipped line for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

THE ROUND OF THE COURTS.

His Excellency Made a Defendant in a Suit at Law.

Case of the Salvationists—Damages Wanted—Pleads Not Guilty—Judge Tanner's Love—Notes, Etc.

The arguments in the cases of Norton et al against Jessen and Fox and Samuel Elmore, for infringement of patents were concluded in the United States circuit yesterday and the cases taken under advisement by Judge Sawyer. He informed the counsel in the case that he would like to decide the cases before he went back to San Francisco and asked when the counsel for the defense could have their brief ready. They said it would be about ten days. The various machines and boxes of cans which had been admitted in estimony were removed to one corner of the court room where it will be convenient for Judge Sawyer to inspect them at his leisure.

CHARGED WITH TRESPASS.

Messrs E J Bryan and William Higley are charged by the sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary with trespassing on certain lands on the Thomas G Robinson donation which they allege belong to them. The case was to have come up before Justice Tuttle yesterday, but the matter was postponed until Monday.

Mr Bryan one of the defendants, showed an OREGONIAN reporter a map of the land in dispute. He said that his wife and the sisters own it equally. He stated that by a recent decision has got to be awarded certain acreage property on Rolinson's hill, and that he proposed to fence it in when the sisters objected and threatened to institute an injunction. Mr Bryan further said that no considerable expense he had the land in dispute surveyed and that he is having the excise put up in accordance with the survey that he does not want an inch of property that is not rightfully his but that he will not give an inch.

GUILTY OF DANGEROUS ASSAULT.

Ernest Gross, the barkeeper, indicted for shooting John Miller in the eye in an affray in the St. Paul house early in the morning of August 4 was tried in the criminal court yesterday. Gross denied the charge. The first shot fired during the trouble Gross claimed, was fired by Miller. Miller claimed Gross fired the first shot. The jury retired at 4 o'clock and after being out about an hour returned a verdict of guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon. Gross was indicted for assault with intent to kill.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER SUED.

It was only a few days ago that Gov Pennoyer sued Editor Jerkes of the *Journal of Commerce* for breaking his agreement to purchase $600 worth of stock in the paper which the governor bought a year ago. It was Editor Jerkes turn yesterday, and he sued the governor for $250. He claims that in March the governor bought seventy shares of the stock of the Oregon Novelty Manufacturing Company for $500, and has received but one half of the money.

THE SALVATIONISTS UP AGAIN.

Judge Shattuck will have another Fast Portland Salvation Army case to decide at 1:30 this afternoon. It is the petition of Salvationists J S Parker, M S Monson, Walter Hays, Edward McDonald and John Carmichael for a writ of habeas corpus that they were arrested while holding an open air meeting at corner of Stark street. If a person wished to ride to the other side as they do when on the cars, and they were compelling to wait it would take the line of cars on the Morrison street bridge almost two hours to transfer the working class that cross every evening at 6 o'clock, not to attempt to figure on the delay that would ensue to the small army that make their transfer during the other hours. It can be plainly seen that Portland and East Portland are made to accommodate the business as well as a social city. Instead of being two cities they should be under one council for the betterment of both, for their wants and aims will always be identical.

THE TIMES SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Dr Powell Reeves has unsheathed his legal dagger, and is looking for the jugular in Salem of Nat L. Baker, editor and proprietor of the *Oregon Times*. Mrs Baker is a co-defendant. Dr Reeves wants $10 000 damages. He charges that last Saturday's issue contained an article on him in which it was stated that he was not a physician, only a horse, cow and man doctor.

MRS MENLEY SKIES DAUGHTER.

The suit of Loretta Henley against Robert Pat ton for $750 damages was on trial before Judge Shattuck yesterday and will be resumed to-day. Mrs Henley complains that while she was out driving near Beaverton last February Patton's team collided with hers, throwing her out and injuring her.

AUTHORIZED TO WED.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday to George F Rockhill age 28 and Gertrude L Pennover 22. Joseph Hoffman age 40, and Fannie B Clark 29. Both of Portland. Also to Otis Addington and Elizabeth Geiger of John H Isbert, 31, and Christen Hendrickson 25. S W Allen 36 and Portia V Sparrow, 29.

LOCKHARDT PLEADS GUILTY.

Frank Lockhardt pleaded guilty in the criminal court yesterday to a charge of stealing a watch from George Hansen. He will be sentenced tomorrow. Ed Murray his pal was allowed until to-day to plead.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

P T Beckwith vs Seaside Beach, plaintiff allowed to file an exception to or reply to answers of garnishee.

Edward Norton et al vs Jessen & Fox, argument concluded and case submitted.

Norton vs Elmore, same.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—NO. 1.

Leander Holmes vs Fred Howard, motion to make out parts of bill of exceptions.

J J Kelly vs Multnomah county, motion to strike out parts of answer allowed.

C R Asbury vs W W Moore, findings for plaintiff.

S L Stephens et al vs Multnomah county, judgment on the verdict.

M Neimeyer vs C H Jaur, judgment by default.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—NO. 2.

James Steel, administrator vs Joseph Holladay, sale confirmed.

State vs George W Anderson, given until to-day to plead.

State vs John Mooney, same.

State vs John H Hoffman, same.

State vs Lewis Westerdale, same.

State vs Thomas Hamilton, same.

J J Hart appointed constable for the term.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS

Proceedings of the Regular Weekly Meeting Held at Their Rooms Last Evening.

The regular weekly meeting of the Oregon immigration board was held last evening. Present: Messrs Dodd Slocum, Higley and Olberg.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Miss Duffy on behalf of the *Daily Woman's Call* of Denver, submitted a proposition to publish an illustrated page write up of Portland for the sum of $400 inclusive.

A letter was read from Professor Peter Clausen asking the board to contribute to furnish the paints, of preparing the panorama of Northwestern scenery now on exhibition at Minneapolis.

The matter with was brought before the board in October 1888 and at that time was acted upon favorably. The matter was referred to the committee of the whole with power to act.

Professor Fortune did not stop with these ladies but started also upon San Francisco where a gentleman who refuses to allow his name to be made public, holds an 11 twentieths interest in No 8. To him who by the presentation of the ticket to the California bank had the happy privilege of forcing a crease to the extent of $15 000 in gold—San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, Sept 2.

PERSONAL.

Rev Mr Rattray pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist church will return from Oakland California this week to occupy his pulpit next sunday morning, and evening.

Mr J A Wheeler of Independence Oregon and Mr J F Murgatroyd of the same place were in New York October 1. Mr Wheeler is now on his way to Oregon.

Mr Joseph W Beveridge of the Iowa Drug Journal committee left for New York last night and will spend the remainder of the summer in the East visiting on business and pleasure resorts. His trip was rendered necessary by long and close application to business.

Mr J F Clarke president of the Portland and Lot Investment company together with Mr Milo P Ward, an attorney both of Portland, went to Washington territory on business at the Edmond. These gentlemen will remain here several days in the interest of that thriving city which now is growing apace with the best cities on the Sound.

Baseball

CINCINNATI Oct 9—Cincinnati 15, Kansas City 1.

BALTIMORE Oct 9—Baltimore 9, Brooklyn 12.

LOUISVILLE Oct 9—Louisville 4, St. Louis 8.

The best regulator of the digestive organs, also best Appetizer known, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by genuine of Dr J C B Sisson & Son. At all druggists.

The Czar Commences His Journey.

COPENHAGEN Oct. 9—The Czar embarked at midnight for Germany. He was accompanied on the rail way from Fredensborg to this city by the czarina and all the members of the royal family.

A dose of Simmons Liver Regulator, when daily, will re love and prevent indigestion.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad, the best equipped line for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

DALLAS IMPROVING

Electric Light New Buildings & Land Corporation Meeting Lively.

DALLAS Oct 8 1889

County court is now in session.

D. L. Sears of McCoy was in town last week.

The heavy rains have caused building to be retarded.

A new cupola has been placed on the Dallas foundry.

Public school opened Monday with a good attendance.

Republicans are jubilant over the result of the election in the new states.

Mrs John E. Smith is visiting in Portland, and attending the Mechanics Fair.

There is a growing demand that our main street be graded as the fall rains render it very disagreeable to pedestrians.

The growth of Dallas during the present year has been phenomenal when compared with that of former years. The court house contest on Wednesday explained. A new signaling effect, awakened our company, energies, and developed from to a on pos. The county seat question settled. The prospect before us is encouraging.

Our prominent fellow townsman C J Hayter leaves to-morrow afternoon for a short pleasure trip to Seattle and Victoria, B C.

Messrs Riley and Shreve are going ahead with the electric light business. They propose to put in a plant down by the machine shops. The city has agreed to take several lights, and nearly all of the business men will do likewise.

John J Daly J F Groves M M Ellis J U Crider C O Coad and W I Wright have organized themselves into an association to be known as the Dallas Land and Improvement Company with a capital stock of $40 000, and steps are now being taken to incorporate. The above named gentlemen recently bought a large tract of land south of town for $6,000, which will be laid out in town lots. This is the fourth addition to Dallas this summer.

AN HISTORICAL LANDMARK.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Stark Street Ferry.

The Busy Throngs That Cross Upon Its Deck—Few Accidents—Profit Yielded—A Good Place to Study Human Nature.

Portland is standing upon the high hope viewing from afar the dawn of that prosperity which the future has in store for her. Of all the ancient landmarks that have been silent witnesses of the growth of this city from a log cabin hunting camp to an enterprising and influential center of social and commercial life none is so prominent or well known as the Stark street ferry.

If the ferry was gifted with the power of speech it would be able to tell a tale full of romance concerning the dead hopes of Milwaukie as a rival. More reliable than Dickens it would tell A Tale of Four Cities, and it is graphically told and well. The Stark street ferry is one of the oldest institutions of Portland and whenever the names of Portland and East Portland are heard the Stark street ferry as a tropical fruit is usually connected therewith. The ferry is at that its landing on this side of the Willamette at the foot of Oak street but as Stark street was beginning to be the most central and was shorter, the landing was changed to the latter street where it has been ever since.

So to its establishment it has witnessed a village rapidly develop into a city and from a city to a metropolis, and has witnessed the erection of bridges both above and below it, which together will its own sort cost, render the fact of a river intervening scarcely obvious to the masses who have business on either side.

The greater part of either a great part of the laboring class who work on the west side live either in East Portland or Albina, and every morning and evening witnesses a scene of busy life at the pontoon of this ferry that would be worth of a much larger city. The laborers in his overalls the shop girls with their lunch baskets and solid business looking young men of which no Eastern city can boast a better representation, together with merchants in their carriages all unite in the pressing throng to be first on board and to cross over to either their homes or business. Not only is the transit heavy at the beginning and closing of the working hours of the day but it is kept up a steady stream throughout the rendering the necessity of trips every ten minutes.

Oh if this ferry was to meet with a mishap so as to cease to be up the shores of the Willamette would be as consequent to old be almost incalculable to those who have for so many years been accustomed to come and go by way of Stark street. If a person wished to ride to the other side as they do when on the cars, and they were compelling to wait it would take the line of cars on the Morrison street bridge almost two hours to transfer the working class that cross every evening at 6 o'clock, not to attempt to figure on the delay that would ensue to the small army that make their transfer during the other hours. It can be plainly seen that Portland and East Portland are made so decidedly interested in a business as well as a social way. Instead of being two cities they should be under one council for the betterment of both, for their wants and aims will always be identical.

The thirsty being such an old established one your reporter concluded that in its thirty years of operation it could not be entirely bereft of events so he paid a visit to the pilot house. He found the pilot who is also engineer for he carries a license for both, at home and had a little talk with him. When he was asked if he had ever had with any mishaps or accidents while he had been acting in his present capacity, to answer in the affirmative. Have been here six years and have never met with any kind of an accident yet? "Well that's peculiar I must say," said the reporter. "You must have had a remarkable precaution to have been so lucky."

Yes of course we have always to be on the lookout to guard against accidents, and it is only by the most persistent carefulness that no one ever got in to so far. We have to now down every one of those big cabbing boats. They sometimes get to racing with each other and when a collision or not they would just as leave run into a fellow as look at him. If ever they did run into us they would shift themselves side open while it would not harm us in the least for this boat is so built, and besides she has a shallower hull. As for that matter, we often prefer to be run by many of the large river steamers by slowing down for them. No we don't use the red and green light's as on other boats, but we use the bell and whistle. One toot means to the right and two toots to the left. The colored lights are only used by the river steamers, that not only go across but go up and down the river to the inbound and outbound and every other way. Of late we never get turned around have to follow the cable you know. Every steamer on the river of course knows where we are and in foggy weather are careful to give us the right of way while.

About how much does it cost per day to run a ferry like this?

Well it costs all of $25 forth twenty four hours to run it on any and in fact during that time we make about 200 trips which would bring the cost to 12 cents per trip. It costs $9 a day for wood alone. I can't tell much up on the daytime I take three men to run her but at night two men do it without any inconvenience. This boat has been in use but four years and cost $ 6,000 if at other boat ever flew that is set up, which now cost $30 000 also. She was condemned four years ago after ten years of service on account of defective hulls but in this one has built to take its place.

During these thirty years this ship must have made lots of money for her owners. was asked.

Well I should say so. The company was first started in the early days of the pioneers by a man named Truse since deceased who after holding it a good many years sold out to another man by the name of Stephens who in turn disposed of it to Mr Holt all of the remaining with the exception of three shares. Holt still owns the majority of the plant was built for $ 6,000 since for $ 30,000.

The ferry is now owned by a stock company. The Willamette Iron Works, being principal owners, the country engines, machinery, &c. I have control of one third and Mr Lewis about one sixth. The cable plant could not be bought for $ 10,000. I tell you the company that's got this ferry has a future and always will have more or less its former owners for on the city grows older the better the business, and besides its location as to the center is worth the shortest of other lines and being the oldest line of transit will always command a great majority of the patronage at the best two cities as one.

The dark flowing waters of the river at my seem to possess peculiar attraction for the would be suicide. Instances are few instances are dimly remembered of men who sought to shake off the grip of life by jumping into the waters from the deck of the old ferry. Sam succeeded and some are rescued. There have also been cases where men have accidentally fallen overboard. Always as an attempt was made to save them which usually succeeded.

There are few places better adapted for the study of human nature than the ferry that leaves at 6 o'clock each and every morning. Here can be seen Walt Whitman in the great living push of humanity pass by. Here can be seen all of the different grades of society as they are represented from the rich to the poor. Here can be plainly seen that Portland and East Portland are made so decidedly interested in a business as well as a social way. Instead of being two cities they should be under one council for the betterment of both, for their wants and aims will always be identical.

The thirsty being such an old established one your reporter concluded that in its thirty years of operation it could not be entirely bereft of events so he paid a visit to the pilot house. He found the pilot who is also engineer for he carries a license for both, at home and had a little talk with him. When he was asked if he had ever had with any mishaps or accidents while he had been acting in his present capacity, to answer in the affirmative. Have been here six years and have never met with any kind of an accident yet? "Well that's peculiar I must say," said the reporter. "You must have had a remarkable precaution to have been so lucky."

Yes of course we have always to be on the lookout to guard against accidents, and it is only by the most persistent carefulness that no one ever got in to so far. We have to now down every one of those big cabbing boats. They sometimes get to racing with each other and when a collision or not they would just as leave run into a fellow as look at him. If ever they did run into us they would shift themselves side open while it would not harm us in the least for this boat is so built, and besides she has a shallower hull. As for that matter, we often prefer to be run by many of the large river steamers by slowing down for them. No we don't use the red and green light's as on other boats, but we use the bell and whistle. One toot means to the right and two toots to the left. The colored lights are only used by the river steamers, that not only go across but go up and down the river to the inbound and outbound and every other way. Of late we never get turned around have to follow the cable you know. Every steamer on the river of course knows where we are and in foggy weather are careful to give us the right of way while.

About how much does it cost per day to run a ferry like this?

Well it costs all of $25 forth twenty four hours to run it on any and in fact during that time we make about 200 trips which would bring the cost to 12 cents per trip. It costs $9 a day for wood alone. I can't tell much up on the daytime I take three men to run her but at night two men do it without any inconvenience. This boat has been in use but four years and cost $ 6,000 if at other boat ever flew that is set up, which now cost $30 000 also. She was condemned four years ago after ten years of service on account of defective hulls but in this one has built to take its place.

During these thirty years this ship must have made lots of money for her owners. was asked.

Well I should say so. The company was first started in the early days of the pioneers by a man named Truse since deceased who after holding it a good many years sold out to another man by the name of Stephens who in turn disposed of it to Mr Holt all of the remaining with the exception of three shares. Holt still owns the majority of the plant was built for $ 6,000 since for $ 30,000.

The ferry is now owned by a stock company. The Willamette Iron Works, being principal owners, the country engines, machinery, &c. I have control of one third and Mr Lewis about one sixth. The cable plant could not be bought for $ 10,000. I tell you the company that's got this ferry has a future and always will have more or less its former owners for on the city grows older the better the business, and besides its location as to the center is worth the shortest of other lines and being the oldest line of transit will always command a great majority of the patronage at the best two cities as one.

The dark flowing waters of the river at my seem to possess peculiar attraction for the would be suicide. Instances are few instances are dimly remembered of men who sought to shake off the grip of life by jumping into the waters from the deck of the old ferry. Sam succeeded and some are rescued. There have also been cases where men have accidentally fallen overboard. Always as an attempt was made to save them which usually succeeded.

There are few places better adapted for the study of human nature than the ferry that leaves at 6 o'clock each and every morning. Here can be seen Walt Whitman in the great living push of humanity pass by. Here can be seen all of the different grades of society as they are represented from the rich to the poor. Here can be plainly seen that Portland and East Portland are made so decidedly interested in a business as well as a social way. Instead of being two cities they should be under one council for the betterment of both, for their wants and aims will always be identical.

A REGIMENT OF KNIGHTS.

The Uniformed Rank of This Order Organizes a Battalion.

A Big Day at Astoria—Five Divisions Represented—Election of Officers—Grand Annual Ball.

Tuesday was a big day at Astoria. The elegant steamer T Potter in command of Captain Archie Peaps, (Captain Pope at the wheel), brought a miscellaneous cargo from Portland. The Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias were to organize into a state battalion and the steamer carried about 200 members of the order to the city by the sea where the auspicious ceremonies were to take place.

The boat arrived at Astoria at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, having left Portland the evening before. All of the passengers with the exception of about twenty, had enjoyed the luxury of a nap so when Astoria was reached the visitors separated some going to one hotel others to another, all bent on eating what they could of that city.

The elements evidently were not in sympathy with the occasion for a steady, drizzling rain was the order of the day. This excessive precipitation of Oregon mist detracted much from the pleasure of the visitors. Five divisions and about twenty nine lodges were represented.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon the knights assembled in the hall of Pythias, where they proceeded to formally realize by the election of officers. The choice for commander fell upon Mr Ward B Strong of Portland who was elected lieutenant colonel. George W Hollenbeck of Albany was elected major and E. R. Irving, of La Grande surgeon. The following staff was appointed by the lieutenant colonel: Adjutant R S Edwards, sergeant major Alex Campbell, sergeant major F R Neal, quartermaster sergeant O F Bell.

The grand dress parade which was to have taken place at 1 o'clock in the afternoon was dispensed with on account of the rain.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the knights visitors and citizens in general assembled in the opera house where the presentation of the regimental flag, and other exercises were to take place. The center of the floor was cleared for the knights in uniform while the spectators occupied seats around the sides and in the boxes. The hall was profusely decorated with evergreen, red, white and blue bunting and American flags. A large banner hung across the stage bore this inscription: "Friendship we welcome you."

The exercises were opened with music, the Westoria Amateur band, of Astoria under the leadership of A W Litzinger playing an appropriate air. The First regiment drum corps (Portland's crack drummer boys under command of J A Watson) responded.

Grand Chancellor W T Hume, of Portland then presented the newly organized battalion their first color standard—the regimental banner which they were enjoined to guard sacredly and follow it on to victory. The flag is of heavy red silk 6 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, and richly trimmed with gilt letters and fringings. It bears the inscription "First Regiment Uniformed Rank Oregon K of P" and also the seal of the state, colors of the uniformed rank, and insignia of the order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ward Stevens accepted the gift on behalf of the regiment and placed it in the hands of the color guard. They marched to the front of the hall and back again bearing the flag aloft so that it could be seen by the people.

The uniformed ranks under their respective commanders and also under command of the lieutenant colonel were then put through a number of military maneuvers with the sides and ends of the hall, which were well executed, but lacked precision and unanimity which owing to lack of practice has not yet been acquired.

The band struck up America, after which Colonel Cleveland delivered the opening address. His remarks were expressed with much feeling pointing to the banner above the stage, he said:

What more can I say? If words could express all that the heart holds, I could perhaps welcome you better, but the memory of Comrade Golden, a member of the Astoria lodge who has passed to the great beyond and closed with a beautiful poem illustrative of the general truism that man a grass of flowers are always fading away. Deputy Grand Chancellor Hume very happily responded. Our presence here said he "is sufficient evidence of our appreciation of your kind welcome. We consider it a privilege and pleasure and this we have received. We remain here only long enough until we can farewell still the memory of this happy occasion and your royal welcome shall ever linger with us and as we gather at the altars of our country, let us have said while we pray that God may bless and prosper the knights of Astoria and Pacific—the knights of Astoria and their friends."

Music followed.

Col J L Metcalf of Seattle next introduced the orator of the day, Miss Maud Durbin, of La Grande.

Hon C H Finn the orator of the grand lodge was not able to be present and at his request the address that was to have been delivered by him was read by Miss Durbin. Miss Durbin is an elocutionist of no little talent and she delivered the well written address with great feeling. Her clear, resonant voice has that flexibility that enables her to give to every sentiment which it utters the effect it with it and action. At the close of the address Miss Durbin was presented with a beautiful bouquet. This closed the exercises of the afternoon.

During evening the opera house was lit up for the grand annual ball. The floor was caref

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.

...ments to-day, $295,541 67; bal-...

...ived or room to arrive by rail: ...bls barrels, 30 pkgs wagon ...; 22 pkgs agricultural implements, 20 ...; 22 pkgs dry goods, 39 o. clothing, ...ture, 4 pkgs domestics, 18 c hats and ...ware, 3 pkgs china, 4 safes, 20 ...s of boots, 102 bdls paper, 6 pkgs ...ture, 5 pianos, 3 organs, 68 pkgs ...ture, 1 ax sandy, 21c wine, 33 rolls ...ings.

...ARRIVED—Past twenty-four hours: ...ia, 2,200 bbls flour, 450 ctls oats, 50 ...ctls potatoes, 30 sks potatoes, ...ctls onions, 30 sks potatoes, ...ctls onions, 40 pkgs butter, 20 hds eggs, 1 car ...ctls potatoes

AND SO THEY WERE MARRIED

How "Wedding Day" Was Observed at the Exposition.

An Immense Crowd on Hand to See Two Knots Tied—The Contracting Parties—Presents, Kiss, and Congratulations.

Hear the Bells' Wedding Bells! Soft and sweet their music swells as Edgar A. Poe observed, or words to that effect Such might have been the admiration addressed to the thousands upon thousands who gathered at the exhibition building last night to be witnesses to the double wedding which took place there according to previous announcement, if, only, there had been any "really truly" bells in the building their absence, however, did not seem to affect in the slightest degree either the impressiveness or the solemnity of the occasion or the event, or to detract from the evidently heartfelt sincerity with which not only the immediate relatives and friends of the high contracting parties, but all who were within sight and hearing of the young married people showered congratulations and good wishes upon them. Everybody who could get near enough to see or hear seemed to feel a deep personal interest in both brides and grooms.

Many of those present had been there themselves, and personally knew how serious a matter marriage is a matter as Shakespeare says, of more worth than to be dealt in by mere attorneys, which others hoped and desired to pass through the same pleasing ceremony and wanted to know by observation at least, how people looked and seemed to feel while passing through the ordeal. The arrangements for the ceremony themselves bespoke the general and widespread and sympathetic interest taken in the affair

President of the N P I A., Frank Bekum, took the affair practically into his own hand, as far as the ordering of the decorations went A roomy platform was erected during the day, which was covered with a handsome carpet A handsome evergreen arch was sprung over the platform from the keystone of which depended a beautiful floral wedding bell from the floral gardens of J G Plunder, covered with white roses and immortelles Three white doves hovered with outspread wings above the bell, symbolical, it is to be hoped of peace and happiness for the young adventurers upon the sea of matrimony

A space on the east side of floral hall had been set apart for the display of the wedding presents, and a brief display it was indeed. More than the thronging multitude arrayed in their best bibs and tuckers and smilingly impatient for the tap of the bell which announced the hour for the performance of the ceremony, these abundant gifts bespoke the liberal spirit of the metropolis of the Northwest This is as good a place as any to make mention of these gifts They were provided by the directors into two groups or parcels, by Secretary Kohler as follows

No 1. Handsome bedroom suite from Oregon Manufacturing Co velvet embroidered pin cushion and two cut glass bottles with embroidered covers from Mrs J Lechlitz rattan paper holder from Heywood Bros hub of maple burned from Pacific Cider and Vinegar Preserving Co base burning parlor stove from Chown & Girth terrestrial globe from Weber & Co autoharp from Kohler sauce pan from Block writing table and half a dozen chairs from Ira P Powers sack of flour from Salem Flouring Mills, handsomely framed engraving, "The Wedding Dance from Gerling Brussels parlor carpet from Miller Bros two decorated vases from Mr Parker, of Oregon Art Pottery Works, in Exposition hall engraved glassware from A Kraiert Exposition Art Glass Works solid gold wedding ring from John A Beck decorated hand painted banner from Mrs Bernard's art parlors one package of Gold Dust washing powder and two of rolled oats from W N Dimmick & Co pastel painting from Sanborn Vail & Co dressing case from Dr. William Plunder

No 2.—Handsome bedroom suite from N P L Association Bridge Beach cooking stove from Dekum Bros sack of flour from Portland Flouring Mills sewing building fund, with six chairs to match, from the N P L A. handsome plush covered table from Aycough Bros. parlor carpet by the N P I A handsomely framed engraving "Weighing the Baby" from Y & C cramping silk embroidered headkerchief holder from Mrs E H Loehler, decorated smoking set from Parker, of the Art Pottery, Exposition building, beautiful plush-covered and satin-lined dressing case from Strobig & Lane solid gold wedding ring from A. Feldenheimer corset from Madame Grimwold one package of Gold Dust washing powder and two of rolled oats, from W N. Dimmick & Co oil painting, from Mrs J B Bradbury.

Mr. R. F. Callahan, of the Exposition restaurant, furnished the complimentary wedding feast which was partaken of by the brides and grooms, Rev Wm Morrison the officiating clergyman, and Superintendent Kohler, who acted as master of ceremonies The "repast" was a rich one and at the same time a substantial and appetizing one and did credit to the occasion and to the caterer This much for the preliminaries. It may be said however that long before 7 P M every seat in the spacious auditorium occupied and before the first notes of the band were heard every foot of standing room in the galleries was occupied by a good humored closely packed and orderly mass of eager and humanity At 8 P M the wedding procession was formed and started from the ladies' parlor Making their way with some difficulty through the thronging mass they passed down the east side of floral hall and up the main aisle to their places under the wedding arch, where the Rev William Morrison united James C Ming and Hessie Parker of Portland, and John M Poad ng and Gertrude Eagles of Clatsop Oregon, in the bonds of matrimony The ceremony being over the bridal party returned by way of the east aisle of floral hall to the ladies parlor, where they received the congratulations of their friends On the main platform they were showered with rice a liberal supply of which had been furnished by G A. Snyder of the N hill grocery store, and almost smothered with kisses from the gallery After the reception they proceeded to the pavilion, which passed off in the pleasantest manner imaginable

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

It is estimated that the attendance last night was fully as large if not larger, than 1st Saturday night To the reporter who occupied a seat on the inside fence over the main stairway which resembled him of hunting blackbirds in golden cornfields the scene presented to his vision was a confused jumble of one pretty flesh of a color as the eye could see, magnified by various spectators The floral bell in low looked like a sea of up-turned faces so crowded was it that ever and anon some one would step on one of the kids Once or twice some ladies were pushed in among the bell ropes

The question arose, what were the people all there for? To see a wedding, Certainly the majority of those present had seen the ceremony performed before But no one had ever seen a wedding in the Exposition building Two couples were to be united in wedlock in the presence of the assembled multitude and the curiosity to see them in waist brought the crowd

During the nuptial ceremonies the crowd to the right of the wedding arch began to surge back and forth like a field of waving grain It was mass of men, women and children and all more or less hungry

Officer Thomas found it pretty hard work to keep the people from entering into the wedding platform and Officers Mitchell Roberts worked like Johns clear a passage for the bridal party

Very few could hear the wedding ceremony, still their imagination were at work at times The porter on the lofty perch could see the contracting parties join hands and go through other manoeuvres necessary to make them one and in his imagination he thought he could hear the groom say "I will" then like Bill The entire ceremony lasted but a few minutes

It was amusing to watch the crowd when some of the ushers were throwing rice after the bridal couples in response to the solicitation, "Throw the bouquet" What shall the Harvest Be. Other times, were but a few bundles he was but seeing some one else do it, like a summer time shower—finally ushered and pretty soon a sudden down pour began to fall, the timbers of the hall reflecting the sound as if a hail storm was in progress The applause of the multitude when the bride and groom left the platform was deafening

Many a party hardly up to date to the selection "What Shall the Harvest Be" the reception last night finished a return The Baby Stuff and other nursery ditties were peculiarly suggestive and appropriate

"Did I tell you we would have a crowd?" triumphantly queried Superintendent Kohler He was pleased with the attendance as well as President Dekum Both had worked hard to make wedding day a success, and to their efforts a large measure may be attributed the good attendance last night

THE MUSIC

For the first time since the opening of the exposition Liberty's music was last night to a certain degree subordinated to other matters at one time during the evening programme The wedding festivities attracted for a while the undivided attention of the immense throng. And yet the great virtuoso lost none of his laurels His numerous selections were of a high order and received with much favor pleasure. The Fliegende Hollander was new to the audience, and served in a marked degree to demonstrate the excellence of the instrument selected The overture was natural in construction The closing number in the afternoon a march from Wagner's "Tannhauser" was a accidental and soul stirring work of instrumentation and well suited the appetite for the great Wagner recital now Friday night the 11th inst

In the evening a quartet from Donizetti's "Fuel di Lammermoor" by Misses Hunsaker and Sipe Pecci and Boll called out storms of applause and were duly encored Also Hart's Forest Love Thrills and selections from Ellenberg's Robert Bruce were rendered pieces of instrumentation The Wedding March preceded the meeting, ceremony and was followed by What Shall the Harvest Be" Then came the Baby Idyl (Cupid's eye, very under the circumstances) the Wild West and in conclude, the Pilgrim's of Plymouth, the Hill of Weiden, is to be hoped is prophetic of what is to come with the young folks who last night entered into the estate

THE PROGRAMME TO-DAY

Overture—Il convito Brigande	Tobe
Euphonium solo—Equestrienne	Libert
Waltz—Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Tenor solo—Ave Maria	Faltow
Signor Pecci.	
Les Preludes.	Liszt
Overture—American	T. Baur
Fantasie—Kis Marchen	Jisch
Serenade	Moskowski
Cornet solo—Carolina, from Roberto	Meyerbeer
Amusement—Quadrille	Zikoff

SALESLADIES' DAY.

To-day is saleslades' day, and if the custom of Eastern expositions were observed, most of the stores would either close half a day or several hours earlier in the evening. A number of prizes are offered to the ladies and a large attendance is expected.

LADIES' DAY

Next Saturday is ladies' day at the exposition. The management desire to announce to the ladies competing for the prizes, that layer cake will be accepted in the contest with jelly cake for competition.

THE EXHIBITS.

What the Big Crowds Saw at the Individual Stands Last Night.

SIGNS OF THE PROSPERITY OF THE NORTHWEST AS NOTED AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

All visitors to Portland cannot but notice the general air of prosperity that prevails throughout the city and it is probable that at no time in the history of Portland has there been such prosperity The cause of this is easily understood by those who have watched carefully the progress of the country the past year Many sections of Oregon and Washington have had a splendid harvest while the thousands of new comers have brought into circulation a great deal of money Perhaps the best evidence of the great resources of the Northwest is to be found in Machinery hall of the the Industrial exposition as here is displayed a wonderful assortment of machinery of every kind the use of which has so materially helped in the development of Oregon and Washington The most noticeable feature of this part of the Exposition is the great display of Stave & Walker which occupies the entire northeast quarter of Machinery hall Here will be noticed some of the many machines that have made the name of Staver & Walker a household word throughout the entire Northwest The machinery sold by this firm has perhaps done as much or more in the development of our country than any other one cause it being the best and latest improved machinery for the cultivation of the soil the harvesting of the crops and the converting of our forests into lumber In their display is noticed all the leading lines of machinery and implements in use to-day throughout the Northwest among others a magnificently finished J I Case center draft plow, nickel plated with gold trimmings also a beautifully finished Hoosier seed and drill of the same being the recognized standards of excellence in sowing and seeding implements Also a fine line of nickel plated garden tools and one of the world renowned Studebaker steel skein farm wagons acknowledged the world over as being the strongest and lightest draft wagon made

MOXEE CO.'S EXHIBITS

This company located at North Yakima Eastern Washington, has placed a neat show case in the main gallery in which is shown a wide range of products The company may be considered as the pioneer development company of Eastern Washington, and any person viewing their exhibit can not fail to see at a glance what push energy and capital must have been expended before the apparently sterile soil of the Yakima region could be made to yield to the touch such abundant results In less than five years this company has demonstrated to the world that with proper irrigation these lands will not only reward the varieties of grain suitable to this climate but it will also raise a finer crop than can be found elsewhere on the Pacific Slope A tobacco that irrigates such skillful manipulation and treatment becomes at once the peer of the fields west from at Domingo or Porto Rico Barley, a sample of which is shown is of a rich choice brewing article Their hops have already become a standard in this market The fine leaf tobacco of which the land will produce half a ton to the acre is beyond question a wonder For these latitudes no better proof of this may be seen in the excellent cigars manufactured at the home farm of the company Also of excellent chewing tobacco Altogether as certainly one of the finest showings that the new state of Washington has sent to its original or and redounds great credit alike on the state and on the president, Mr William Kerr of the Moxee Company

OREGON WOOD EXHIBIT

Since the opening of the exposition Messrs Pope & Co have added several important features to their exhibit notably among which are some fine samples of scoured combings raised by Messrs Ladd & Reed, two enormous fleeces from Leicester and Cotswold thoroughbreds also raised by Ladd & Reid showing a length and fineness of staple that cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. Willamette Valley wool growers are more alert nowadays than formerly and the flocks throughout the valley have of late years been greatly benefited by interbreeding with the strong and robust progeny of the Ladd herd of Leicester and Cotswolds The wools from these crops are admirably suited for the manufacturers of braids an industry that has had to draw large quantities of its supplies from abroad Messrs. Geo Pope & Co. also have on exhibition a flouring of Molmorgal's sheep dip at their stand with all the literature belonging to this great cattle specific I may be mentioned in this connect on that they do not claim their dip to be the only non poisonous dip, but they do assert that it is the oldest and most reliable of all the cattle dips known in the world being now manufactured solely by the sons as successors to the original discoverer Dr McDonald of Edinburgh Scotland the discoverer of carbolic acid

EXHIBIT OF THE MANUFACTURE

The Columbia River Lumbering Company was incorporated in March 1889 with the following officers J K Gill president D R Gill secretary, Charles A. Mallory treasurer and W P Aiken assistant secretary This company is engaged in the manufacture of lumber, shingles and straw paper the mills being located at La Camas Wn The business of the company is a very rapidly growing one and one of the wonderful of the Northwest In addition to the great annual consumption of the paper manufactured by this company it is made at the fair this year

FURNITURE

Those visitors who are desirous of seeing one of the most complete in construction and appointments of sleeping coaches to be found in the United States will call at 46 First street Mr C Berben the proprietor of this famous store offers special inducements to people of limited means, that is enabling them to provide themselves with all the modern comforts attending the furnishing of a house. It is the desire of this well known and enterprising gentleman to sell goods to all those wishing the purchasers to be small sums from time to time as they may find it convenient, by such an installment plan is now in vogue with all first class houses and by taking advantage of this opportunity the most humble can furnish and finish their dwellings in the most elegant manner

ATTENDANCE YESTERDAY AND SATURDAY

James Laidlaw & Co's stock at exhibition Morris Hirsch & Sons sheep dip and cure is wash, an effective one and is the best cheap wash for cold water producing a rich lather which acts as a tonic to the skin and is certain death to all parasitic sheep enemies or domestic animals It cures the mange and is a thoroughly reliable remedy after practice so as to prevent the disease in the climate weather being thus natural as a preventive

Don't be a nuisance! Cure that cough with Kidd's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

THE OREGON PRESBYTERY.

The Body of Ministers Meet in East Portland Yesterday.

A List of Those in Attendance—A Very Interesting Conference—Reports of Various Committees Received

The Presbytery of Oregon opened Wednesday at 9 o'clock A M. in East Portland devotional services for half an hour were conducted by Rev Wells of Independence. The roll call showed the following present

MINISTERS

Robert Robe,	L R Pritchard,
E J Thomason D D	W O Forbes,
Richard Galpin,	E T Little,
H A Newell,	George Gillespie
S Sayre,	George W Gibonor,
C F Waldecker,	John A Cranwell,
W A Williton,	George J McKinley,
George Ross	William Clyde,
L N Condit	William Travis,
Thomas Boyd,	J V Hillman,
W H Laudon, D D	D O Shumaley,
Rev C R Shields	

ELDERS.

W A Templeton,	R Glass
J H Wilson,	William Tagg,
Jacob Wismer,	J A Lamar,
G W Martin,	William Chalmers,
E T Hatch,	J C White
R P Bird,	Charles Walsh,
J Versting,	Jessie Walrath,
W H West,	James Daniels
S P Lee	I L Patterson
R B Price,	Thomas Daniels,
S G Irvin,	I Vorhees,
J C Fee,	J Rands
J I Walworath,	R J Hirschbach,
D W Rutherford,	C Condit
J L Stockton,	Elson B Llewellyn

Rev Tom A Townsend was received from the presbytery of Rock Lake Greetings were read from the presbytery of Southern Oregon in session at Roseburg Reports of permanent committees were heard

Rev W S Holt read a report on church erection in which it was shown that 151 ranch houses had been made during the past year towards the erection of churches Of this number thirty were to churches east of the Missouri and thirty seven to the Pacific slope

The report on education was read by Rev J A Milligan in which it was shown that the churches have not come up to the standard in the contributions for the past year to this object

ADJOURNED

Rev C R Shields was received by letter from the East Oregon presbytery and his name added to the rolls

The report of committee on systematic benefience was read by Rev George Ross

Report on Sunday school work was read by Rev George McAleer in which it was shown that a large increase The number of schools and pupils had been made within the bounds of the presbytery

The annual report of the Albany collegiate institute was read from President Condit and approved In this connection the report of the committee on visitation to this institute was given by Rev W S Holt The whole matter was referred to a special committee

A report from the corresponding committee was received from Rev George Gillespie Also report on board of aid for colleges was read by Rev Thomas Boyd

Greetings were sent to the Ladies Missionary society of the Presbyterian church

The general invitation of the president of the moon to visit Mount Tabor was accepted with thanks.

The moderator appointed the following named person on the special committee on whom the report of visiting committee of the Albany college late institute was to be referred Rev P J Thompson D D Rev George Gillespie Elder J Landale

Committee appointed last spring to visit Mehama reported that the organization of a church in said place had been effected

Stated supply reported that he visited the field

The standing committee on Home Missions made a verbal report, to the effect that no organization be effected for the present

EVENING MEETING

The evening meeting was in the interest of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Rev William Travis of Lafayette, presided, who read a scripture lesson Prayer by Rev J V Millman An address was delivered by Rev George A McKinley of Lagen on the subject Does the Y P S C E. meet the needs of our young people

Rev W H Laudon delivered an address on the Y P S C E pledge

Adjournment to 9 A M to day

THE B AND C AID SOCIETY

Regular Monthly Meeting—In session and Important Business Transacted

There was a full attendance of the board at the monthly meeting Tuesday evening Mr H W Corbett in the chair The principal business was of great interest and gratifying nature reported by Mr Frank P were chairman of the executive committee, and Otto Wood of the police force Reports of relief afforded homes found for the poor and dependent and many needy destitute cases received from the police courts and many urgent appeals to procure warmings or advice given to locate

The city physician reported friendly cooperation of the Board in the following Refuge to some important cases Relief afforded to those in need Visits to the sick and dying Employment secured for many applicants Clothing was given to the needy and destitute Provisions and fuel distributed to the poor

Reports were received from the following committees Relief, Employment, Sick and Dying, Clothing, Provisions, Fuel, Visiting, Finance, Auditing, Nominating, Advisory

The report on finance was read by Mr Failing and showed the receipts for the month to be $1,000 and the disbursements $1,000 leaving a balance on hand of $1,000

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year

President, Mrs Henry Failing
First Vice President, Mrs Dr Wood
Second Vice President, Mrs Dr Wilson
Third Vice President, Mrs Dr Lamb
Recording Secretary, Mrs Dr Lamb
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs Dr Lamb
Treasurer, Mrs Dr Lamb
Auditor, Mrs Dr Lamb

Executive Committee—Mrs Dr Lamb, Mrs Dr Lamb, Mrs Dr Lamb,